

THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

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Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

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The Farm.

Clean your Wheat.

A great many farmers seem to adhere to the
idea that foul wheat not only helps to
fill the bushel, but that they get paid for the
chaff, straw, chaff, and other stuff that is
mingled with their wheat when they offer it
for sale. They labor under a grievous error.
They do not get any pay; on the contrary, as
a general rule, they themselves pay a forfeit
for permitting such stuff to be among the
grain they offer in market. In the first
place, they must recollect that a wheat buyer
is just as smart as they are; where a large
number of parcels of wheat is passing under
his eye every day, he is far more accustomed
to decide what is clean wheat than the seller,
and the moment the bag is opened that he
may inspect, he judges at once what is the
value of the parcel or load, and makes his
offer accordingly, generally at rates from two
to five cents below the highest price. Where
he cuts off three cents per bushel, on a load
of thirty bushels, it will be seen that a loss of
90 cents is sustained, that would have paid
handsomely for the time and labor of giving
the load another turn through the fanning
mill, whilst probably not over a bushel of
foul stuff, weighing not more than thirty
pounds, would have been extracted. A com-
mission merchant on the dock in Detroit, dur-
ing a winter season when business was some-
what dull, tried the experiment of cleaning
over a large quantity of the wheat that was
offered in market and which he bought in the
streets. He found that it paid him well,
and waiting till he got a large quantity of
wheat, which he bought at low rates on ac-
count of its foulness, he procured a fanning-
mill and two men, with which he first cleaned
the grain, and he afterwards sold the same



First Prize Spanish Merino Sheep, owned by S. B. Palmer, Norvell, Mich.

The buck shown in the engraving is repre-
sented at three years old. He was raised by
T. L. Spafford of Manchester (was sired by a
buck owned by him which took the first pre-
mium at the National Fair at Chicago in
1859; grand sire was owned by Mr. Ham-
mond, of Vermont, and was valued at \$500).
He has sheared, of well washed wool, 43 lbs.,
an average of 14½ lbs. per fleece; is of good
size, form and constitution, and has proved a
first rate stock getter. Bucks of his get
have sheared at one year old from 8½ to 11½
lbs.; at two years old, from 11½ to 16½ lbs.;
yearling ewes from 6 lbs. to 10 lbs. 1 oz.,
washed wool. The two ewes shown above
are of his get, represented at two years old;
one of them sheared (first fleece) 8 lbs. 11 oz.,
the other 10 lbs. 1 oz. My sheep for the
past three years have sheared, of well washed

wool (except two yearling bucks not washed
this season), and which sold as follows:

In June—	
1858. 15 ewes sheared 108 lbs. 14 oz.	
8 bucks " 88 " "	
Making.....	196 lbs. 14 oz., at 25c., \$49 15
1859. 20 ewes sheared 124 lbs. 2 oz.	
4 wethers " 25 " 6 oz.	
8 bucks " 80 " "	
Making.....	189 lbs. 8 oz., at 45c., \$81 29
1860. 24 ewes sheared 156 lbs. 8 oz.	
6 bucks " 68 " 8 "	
Making.....	224 lbs., at 46c. per lb., \$101 20
Fleeces, 80 No. pounds, 592½ Amt. cash.....	\$249 57
This gives me an average for the three years of a tripe over 7 lbs. 6 oz. per head and about \$3.12 cash. I have raised within the time 34 lamb, which are worth to me, to keep or sell, \$7.50 per head, making \$155.00, which added to wool.....	
Would give an income for the time specified of \$494 57	
My sheep are Spanish merino. I have not a poor one on the premises. I have turned	

seven dry ewes into the road in order to re-
duce them in flesh sufficient to breed from.
Last fall I butchered two yearling wethers,
the hind quarters of each weighed 60 lbs.;
one had 17 lbs., the other 17½ lbs. of tallow.
They had nothing but grass after being turned
to pasture in spring. I house my sheep
in winter, and have fed grain to all until last
winter. My breeding ewes had good hay,
but no grain, and had a range in pleasant
weather through the day. For the past ten
or twelve years I have been breeding to com-
bine long, fine wool and a compact fleece with
good size, fine form and hardy constitution.
How well I have succeeded any one can sat-
isfy themselves by calling on me at my resi-
dence, one mile and a half miles from Nor-
vell, Michigan. S. B. PALMER.
Norvell, Aug. 16, 1860.

A Trip Among the Breeders.

Last week we had an opportunity of mak-
ing a hasty trip into the country, and taking
a glance at the stock on some of the farms
in the neighborhood of Farmington and
Northville. Mr. Van Duzen, an artist who
makes portraits of animals, and who last year
had the commission to make engravings of
the premium cattle and horses which bore off
the prizes at the great St. Louis exhibition
is now paying our State a business visit, and
we accompanied him and Mr. F. E. Eldred,
to the stock farm of the latter at Farming-
ton, where we expected to find some other
breeders from the south part of the State on
a visit. In this however we was disappointed.

Mr. Eldred's stock at this farm, which he
names Springbrook, are all looking well, and
have that character of head, neck and limbs,
which belongs to the Jacksons, a long fine head,
good prominent eyes, a thin neck and good
quarters with the hock well let down. The
Poscorro colt, which we have noticed hereto-
fore, has recovered from the accident which
happened to him more than a year ago,—a
stake having run into his belly,—and looks
as if he would make a really useful and styl-
ish horse. He possesses a great deal of the
thoroughbred, which he shows in his whole
carriage and make. From the time he was
a colt not a year old, we expressed a good
opinion of this animal, and he is now fast
beginning to show.

Kemble Jackson is looking as well as usual.
At this farm there is kept a very fine
jack, which has been much used in this neigh-
borhood. Mr. Eldred having made engage-
ments himself for the produce of forty mares,
for the purpose of raising the mules. The
jack is a very fine one, being a beautiful dark
brown, in color and of good size, but as the
quality of these animals is appraised alto-
gether by the value of their stock of mules
it is yet too soon to judge him, as he has
been in this place only since last spring. A
jenny had a fine large well grown jenny by her
side. In cattle Mr. Eldred is desirous of do-
ing something to improve the stock of milk
cows, and has been selecting some fine heif-
ers, and has recently procured from Ohio
four Shorthorn heifers of good quality as milk-
ers. These heifers were in calf to the impor-
ted bull Starlight when brought up, and have
brought heifer calves that promise remarka-

French and Spanish Sheep.

MR. JOHNSTONE—Sir: I noticed in the
FARMER a letter from A. J. Hunter, Esq., of
Franklin, in whose barn those heavy fleeces
were shorn, which he said were clipped from
Spanish Sheep. I was glad to hear from
him and know the blood of his sheep. In
the first place I did not make any preten-
sions to beat him; I only wished to know
whether his were Spanish or not; or whether
they were the heaviest that could be heard
from. I have a neighbor that sheared (as I
have been informed) from one French buck
22½ pounds—beating Mr. Hunter a trifle. I
did not intend to brag or boast, as Mr. Tib-
bits says; I wished only to say what my
sheep sheared. As he says, "there is never
one so big but some one will beat him a lit-
tle" is a true old saying. His hints seem to
have decided preference for Spanish sheep
—I am willing he should have this much. I
believe that Spanish sheep cannot shear as
much cleansed wool as French. I have often
made the remark that a half-blooded French
buck, owned by me, will shear more pure
wool than any Spanish buck in the State—
the sheep never shearing more than 12½
pounds of wool. Now it looks reasonable to
me that a sheep weighing 200 or thereabouts
will shear more wool than one that will only
weigh 100 or 160; and none will dispute the
compactness of the fleece of the French, and
there is no waste places, being wooled from
the nose to the hoof.

Yours, &c., R. THOMPSON.

Chicken Lice.

A correspondent of the Genesee Farmer
states that seeing sassafras poles recommended
for roosts, to prevent lice from infesting
his fowls, he got some, and also scattered the
bark of sassafras root among the nests. He
also says that a neighbor whose fowls had
been greatly plagued with lice, tried the
same remedy, with the same results. Such is
represented to be the power of the bark of
the root, that lice dropped on it died almost
instantly! It is a thing easily tried.

White or Red Wheat.

The following letter from Henry W. Lord,
who does as large a business in the purchase
and sale of wheat from first hands as any one
in the State, has an important bearing at this
season when every farmer is preparing to
sow his grain crop for 1861, and to make up
his mind what varieties of seed he will use.—
The letter was written to the *Pontiac Ga-
zette*; and is as follows:

"Those who are about to select their seed
wheat, will undoubtedly wish to sow either
white or red wheat. The quality called in
the Eastern market mixed is not a desirable
crop to raise, particularly as most of it is
brought into market under impression on the
part of the owner it is white.

"The fact is that there has not been a car
load of wheat sent to New York from Oak-
land county in two years that could pass for
pure white or that could bring there within
ten cents per bushel the price of pure white.
This has been owing partly to the unfavora-
ble season, nearly all our wheat having been
somewhat stained by frost, weevil, rust &c.
But the difficulty results mainly from the
custom of sowing the "blue-stem," which has
become so extensively intermixed with our
white wheat as to make it impossible to col-
lect any large amount that will not have the
appearance of a redish mixture. "Blue-stem"
is a little whiter than "Mediterranean;" and
not so white as the "Golden Drop." The
"Hutchinson" and "Soules" are, in favorable
seasons pure white. There is also a kind of
wheat called "White Kentucky" lately intro-
duced of very clear color.

Those who wish to raise red wheat will find
the "Mediterranean" and "Golden Drop" ex-
cellent varieties. The latter is much the

bly well. To cross with this stock, an Ay-
shire bull, of fine quality has recently been
purchased in Canada, this bull was bred from
the imported cow Jenny Lipd, and also from
an imported bull and is only three years old,
is red and white in color, low on the leg and
very fine boned. We have hopes that his
stock will prove valuable. Mr. Eldred has
recently made an addition to his swine, by
the purchase of a brood sow from the fa-
mous Stickney stock of Massachusetts. This
sow and family is directly from the most re-
cent importations of Suffolk pigs made by
Mr. Stickney, being by the noted bear Moses
Wheeler, on the side of the sire.

While at Mr. Eldred's Mr. Brink, of Nan-
kin, brought up a stylish young roan horse,
with very neat head, which he informs us he
has received within the past two months from
Virginia, and is of the Tippoo family, being
claimed as a colt of that horse. Mr. Brink
states that he is thoroughbred, but the horse
himself does not show any thoroughbred breed-
ing, in color, form, or general appearance.
He is a stout, handsome roadster, set low on
his legs, with a fine round barrel, and good
strong limbs, legs rather round, short pas-
terns, a stout full hip and loin, and fine car-
riage.

At Mr. Louis Brooks' farm we found him
like all the other farmers this season, pleased
with the crops, and enjoying the pleasant
prospect which was afforded by full barns,
well secured crops, and thrifty stock. He
exhibited to us his young bull, Governor,
which is growing into a handsome, well-form-
ed animal, of good quality. He is straight
and finely made in all his points. The young
stock of Mr. Brooks, bred from O'Gaunt, is
very promising, the calves all showing good
quality. The Duke stock (Duke being the
large bull whose measurement we gave over
three years ago, and which Mr. Brooks was
obliged to kill,) is showing a wonderfully
good quality. Amongst the yearlings we no-
ted a very fine heifer, from old Yonondio,
which promises remarkably well. As for
John O'Gaunt, he is one of those bulls that
improves on a long acquaintance. He is in
good condition, and our second inspection of
him has not at all lessened, but rather increas-
ed our good opinion of him as an animal of
excellent quality.

The Nightingale not a Myth?

EDITOR FARMER—In your paper of August
14th, I noticed an article—"Is the Nightin-
gale a Myth?"—in which the author thinks it
is in our country. Let me assure him that
there are nightingales existing in our own
State. Five years since, I spent the summer
in Tecumseh, (this State,) and while there
became acquainted with a lady that had four
young nightingales, which she informed me
were taken from their home nest near Adrian.
They were beautiful birds and would sing
through the long hours of night, but when
daylight appeared their little heads were fold-
ed "neath the wing for rest." I did not learn
anything relative to their habits, their treat-
ment, or nature, but when I do will be happy
to communicate it to you. MARY WILLSON.

Noble Centre, Mich., Aug. 16, 1860.

White Purkey Wheat.

Henry C. Noble of Columbia, Ohio, writes
to the *Ohio Cultivator* relative to the Purkey
wheat thus:

I have had but one crop's experience and
cannot therefore vouch for it further than
that. I bought twelve measured bushels of
this wheat, and sowed about ten of it on the
7th of September. Owing to the drill used,
it was very poorly distributed, some places
were well sown, and other large spots were
bare. When it first came up I concluded
there would be a failure in the crop. It ap-
peared well, though thin, later in the fall, an I
stood the winter very well; when it started
this spring, it had a peculiar deep green color,
like healthy corn. It grew well, averaged
over five feet high—strong straw, and smooth,
fair heads. The piece was very free from
other sorts. It ripened about a week after
the earliest Mediterranean, was cut with it in
the neighborhood, during the wet week of
harvest. It is now thrashed, and from the
ten bushels sown, we have received two hun-
dred and thirty-five bushels. This wheat is
described and its history given in the *Agricultural
Report for 1857*, page 546 of Klippart's
wheat book.

The Cattle Disease.

The commissioner of Patents appointed Doctors Elwyn and Emerson of Philadelphia, a committee to report upon the cattle disease in Massachusetts. That report has been prepared and sent in to the commissioner, and the *Press* thus sums up the conclusions at which the Doctors had arrived:

Dr. Emerson thinks that this malady, like the Asiatic cholera, is destined to follow a western course, and that it "manifests its presence wherever it meets with exciting causes. Cattle pent up in too narrow limits, kept on bad fare, or subjected to other unhealthy influences, calculated to enfeeble their constitutions, will be attacked by the disease, which may pass over the strong and well kept with little, if any, danger.

E. P. Prentice, of Mount Hope, near Albany, New York, has written to the editors of the *Country Gentleman*, that the disease was introduced into his herd in the fall of 1853, by one of his own cows, which had been used by his brother in Brooklyn during the summer for her milk. In about two weeks after her return home her appetite failed, her yield of milk diminished, she seemed dull and stupid; her breathing became hurried, she ground her teeth, and almost constantly continued standing, her cough increased, and there was a bloody discharge of mucus from her mouth and nostrils. After a short time she died. Three weeks subsequently two cows which had been placed in the stalls on either side of her, were attacked by the disease, and in a short time sixteen of his cattle were attacked. Of these but two recovered, and for these much less was done in the way of administering medicine, bleeding, etc., than for those which died. Mr. Prentice considers that he only prevented his whole herd (of thirty-one animals) from obtaining the disease, by a timely removal of the uninfected, and they were not permitted to return until the fall of 1854, by which time his stables were completely renovated and fumigated, and he has had no case since.

Of the four cows imported by Mr. Cheney from Holland into Massachusetts in May, 1859, which first introduced the disease into that State, three died a short time after their arrival in this country, but in June, 1860, the fourth cow was alive and doing well. Of Mr. Cheney's entire herd, twenty-seven died of the disease, five were killed by order of the commissioners, and the remaining twenty-five have been kept isolated. Not a new case has appeared upon his farm for months—the sick are improving, and the well show no adverse symptoms.

Three grade Dutch calves sold by Mr. Cheney in June, 1859, to Mr. Curtis Stoddard, of North Brookfield, Massachusetts, appear to have done an immense amount of mischief in the way of spreading the disease. Mr. Leonard Stoddard (the father of Curtis) took charge of one of the calves when it appeared to be sick, and the disease was quickly communicated to his herd of forty cattle. A yoke of oxen which formed part of this herd was employed in a team of twenty-three yokes from various other quarters to move a building from Oakham to North Brookfield, and all of these yokes (except one, of which all traces are lost) are known to have become infected by the disease. Meanwhile, the herd of young Mr. Stoddard also became diseased, and in November, 1859, he sold eleven of them, which scattered the disease wherever they went. One of them is said to have infected more than two hundred others.

We have heretofore alluded to the operations of the commissioners appointed by Massachusetts to institute measures for the suppression of the disease. Up to May 29, 1860, they had ordered eight hundred and sixty-four animals to be slaughtered. Of these, one hundred and eighty-five proved, on examination, to have been diseased; and six hundred and fifty-seven killed because they had been exposed to contagion or infection, were pronounced sound on subsequent examination—so that they appear to have been somewhat too summary in their destructions. About seventy had died of the disease. The commissioners have made a lengthy report of two hundred and seventy-nine pages. They consider the disease to be contagious in its nature, and say that "no case is known to have occurred where communication with diseased cattle cannot be traced.

The Massachusetts Legislature appropriated \$100,000 to carry out measures for the extirpation of the disease, and passed a law for the isolation of diseased cattle, or such as have been exposed to infection, for the reimbursement of owners whose cattle it may be necessary to kill, for branding diseased cattle with a letter "P," so as to distinguish them, for punishing all who sell, or illegally trans-

port from place to place cattle known to be diseased, and for the establishment of a hospital in which scientific practitioners may make a series of experiments with diseased cattle, in regard to the different modes of treatment. Under the last named provision, Mr. Cheney's herd has been selected for experiment, and his place taken by the commissioners as a hospital.

The period at which the disease appears after exposure to infection varies very much. The Maine commissioners report that, "In some cases the disease is apparent within ten days after exposure; in others, twenty, thirty, sixty, ninety days, or even more, are supposed to elapse. One case is reported where the exposure was seven months previous. The more usual period appears to be not far from twenty days."

Scientific men differ in opinion in regard to this, as in regard to all other known diseases, and some contend, in opposition to the general opinion, that it is not contagious, but the facts appear to be decidedly against their theory.

The general opinion appears to be, that but few diseased cattle can be restored to usefulness, and that the best practical course to pursue is to kill all animals which are known to be diseased, and to isolate all which have been exposed to infection until it is well known that they are healthy.

The best preventive from infection is to keep the cattle in excellent condition.

As to various cures proposed, a variety of drugs are prescribed, the most effectual of which are said to be aconite, bryonia alba, caustic ammonia, phosphorus, sulphur, lobelia, and arsenic, &c. Dr. Dadd, a distinguished veterinary surgeon, considers it a "woeful error to resort to blood-letting in this malady." Cures are said to have been frequently effected by arsenic. A homeopathic physician recommends potash as a useful remedy.

The practical results of inoculation are variously represented. Strong testimony is given on both sides. As a preventive, it is held up to ridicule and scorn by one portion of those who have investigated, and, on the other hand, highly extolled by others. On this, as on nearly all other points involved in the disease, the doctors most decidedly disagree.

Care and Management of Timothy Meadows.

Timothy grass is chiefly valuable for hay; and the meadows should never be pastured while kept for mowing. In the South and West, Timothy meadows are liable to great injury, after the crop has been cut, by exposure to the burning rays of the sun in dry weather; and the injury is much increased by allowing the aftermath to be cropped by cattle and horses; and the injury is greater in the climate alluded to than it is in the cooler and more wet regions of the country where other grasses are more or less mixed with the Timothy as natural products. The roots of Timothy differ from any of the common grasses that constitute our pastures. At the base of each stool there are numerous little bulbs which lie near the surface of the ground which, when pastured by stock, are liable to be crushed beneath the animals' feet, and when the aftermath is eaten off the roots are exposed to the sun in the summer and fall, and to the frosts of winter, when in ordinary seasons the growth will not be greater than is required for the protection of the roots. All the pasturage afforded by Timothy meadows is not equal to one-quarter of the damage the succeeding hay crop sustains by allowing stock to run over them. Meadows that are never pastured will last much longer than those that are pastured, because the exposure of the roots by cropping the grass and poaching the surface of the ground, not only kills out the Timothy, but after being injured in its growth and partially killed out, weeds and inferior grasses come in and increase the evil already sustained. If in a very favorable fall the aftergrowth becomes so heavy as likely to interfere with the mowing machine the following season, sheep may be allowed to trim the surface, causing comparatively less injury than cattle or horses.

Blue grass and other pasture grasses, generally, are furnished with long, fibrous roots, that run to a surprising depth, and hence these grasses are not liable to the same injury by being pastured.

In order to sustain a Timothy meadow in health and vigor, and expect large and increasing crops from it, a surface dressing of old, well-rotted stable manure or rich compost, should occasionally be applied in the fall.—This will afford protection to the roots during winter, and the rains and melting snows will reduce the manure to a situation which will enrich and increase the subsequent growth much beyond the cost and labor of manuring.—*Valley Farmer*.

French Horses.

The Horse Show connected with the recent French Agricultural Exhibition is thus described in the *Mark Lane Express*—

The horse exhibition was placed along the Cour de la Reine, where it is divided into sections comfortable stalls, most substantially built, had been erected. The mangers were lined with zinc, and the racks were also made of galvanized iron. There were three rows of sheds; one for the stallions, one for the mares, and the third, which was divided into loose boxes, for mares with colts at foot. The whole length of the sheds was about 500 yards. They were boarded up at the back, and closed in front by substantial hangings, that were raised by day and dropped by night. A detachment of cavalry soldiers were ordered each day to attend the horses, which were liberally provided with fodder at the expense of the Government.

There were about 800 horses exhibited, besides a few asses of a very large kind, used for the breeding of mules in Poitou and the Pannons; and, certainly, any thing more uncouth and ugly it would be difficult to conceive, than the ungainly, long-eared, big-limbed, and shaggy-haired brutes we saw exhibited under the name of Poitou Asinine breed, although we were told that six hundred guineas had been bid for the first prize animal, a vicious and hideous brute, setting up every now and then such a yell, in which his kindred heartily joined, that it sufficed to put all bystanders to flight.

There were only two classes; the first comprising the horses, the second the asses. These two classes were subdivided into categories and sections. The amount of the prizes offered for the horse class, irrespective of the gold, silver and bronze medals, amounted to more than seven thousand pounds! and for the asses, of which there were very few—not more than seven or eight—to £232. The horse class was divided into six categories, comprising, 1, the thoroughbred horses; 2, the half-bred coaching horses; 3, the half-bred light-weight horses; 4, heavy-draught horses; 5, light-draught horses; 6, horses kept for the breeding of mules. Each category was subdivided into sections, each comprising peculiar breeds, or those horses bred in various districts of France. Thus the first category, that of the blood horses, comprised three sections, viz.: pure English blood, pure Arab, and pure Anglo-Arab.

The second category was subdivided into three sections, comprising, 1, horses bred in the departments of the province of Normandy; 2, those bred in Poitou, Saint Omer, and Anjou; and 3, those less distinctive races bred in any other district. This will suffice to give an idea how the exhibition was arranged, the desire of the managing committee being evidently to group the principal French breeds together. Among these, the most remarkable for their merits and distinctive points may be enumerated and described as follows:—The Norman horses, generally half bred, and principally used for carriage purposes; of these, there were 17 exhibited, many of them very useful horses, bearing unmistakable signs of English blood and mettle. Next came the Breton horses, generally of an iron-grey color. There were 86 horses of this useful breed, divided into light weight, half bred heavy and light-draught classes. These horses, many of which are imported into the West of England, are strong, enduring, and indefatigable; but they generally lack mettle, and are very slow walkers. Having known the breed for many years, we may state that it has been greatly improved of late, and its representatives at the Paris exhibition certainly formed one of the most meritorious classes in the horse-show. The far-famed Percheronne breed comprised 53 horses of both heavy and light draught. This race of horses, which unfortunately seems to be on the wane as a distinctive breed, so diluted its blood appears to be by random and injudicious crossings, is chiefly bred in the department of Orne. It is light-grey in color, almost merging into white about the neck and head; but there were many animals exhibited in this class, who had not even this characteristic point to show their kindred. Some of the brood-mares were splendid, exhibiting every feature and point of excellence for which this breed was in olden times held in so much esteem and repute.

Among the heavy and light-draught horses, and especially for the latter purpose, we have again a very valuable breed, called the Boulonnais, from the North of France. Before the railway era, these horses were chiefly bred for bringing fish supplies from Boulogne and Calais to Paris. They have, of course, been somewhat neglected of late, their peculiar usefulness being totally cancelled by the railway mode for transport; but it presents still many valuable qualities, which, especially in

the eye of the Boulogne breeders, give it a great value, and it must be said, a somewhat overdue appreciation of its excellence. In the year 1856, at the Chelmsford meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, there were several good specimens of this breed, although they failed to enlist on the part of Englishmen an equal amount of enthusiastic admiration as was expressed by their owners. Their principal merit consists in their trotting powers and the long stride which their muscular legs enable them to take. These are the principal distinct breeds of France; all the others, although they bear on the catalogue some distinctive appellations, do not appear to possess any characteristic mark, or any fixed point which may stamp them as an established breed peculiar for its purpose or even native promise. There were altogether 765 entries of horses and 23 of asses. Altogether, this department of the Great Exhibition was more interesting, from its collective and comparative character, than from any extraordinary merit in the animals exhibited; and it may be said, without any disparagement of our neighbors, that they must make yet a much greater advance in the process of improving their breeds of horses, before they can reach the standard attained in England.

Value of Liquid Manure.

Prof. Sprengel, the celebrated German chemist, asserts that each cow produces annually 18,000 lbs. of urine, which contains of solid matter 900 lbs. This solid matter is equal to the best guano, weight for weight, so that the liquid manure of every cow kept on a farm for one year, is worth, when applied to the crops, more than twenty dollars annually, and so in proportion to all the rest of the domestic animals. It may be said that in no other department of rural economy does the American farmer lose so much by neglect, as the management of solid and liquid manure.

In a former article we have treated of the management of liquid manure in Belgium. We will now describe the manner in which it is preserved and applied to the soil in Switzerland, where the farmers are particularly careful that no portion of the urine of their cattle or the waste water of their household establishments in the shape of soap suds, &c., should be lost. The Swiss farmer prepares a square plot of ground in the vicinity of the homestead, varying in dimensions according to the quantity of manure intended to be put upon it. This is compressed and beaten firm, in order that the juices may not penetrate the soil, which is surrounded on nearly all sides by a wide and tolerably deep trench, made also impervious to water. Upon this bottom the litter from the *Vacherie* or cow house is periodically deposited; not in a loose and slovenly manner, but with all the neatness and precision which is generally observed in a newly-made hayrick. The outer walls bordering on the trench are constructed of the longest litter, and the interior of the heap is made up of the vegetable refuse of the farm and garden, and of all the coarse and worthless herbage that can be collected.

It will be readily understood that the trench which surrounds the heap is intended to receive the liquid which exudes therefrom, and not only this, but the drainings of the yards and cattle sheds are added thereto. During the process of enlarging the heap the liquor from the trench is continually scooped up with shovels and thrown over the layers of solid manure, which process is repeated until the whole is in a state of decomposition, and reduced to the form of what is called spit-manure. When the manure is required for use, it is cut down in slices and thrown into the trench, where it is blended or puddled into a pulpy liquid, in order to be removed to the land where it is to be applied. When the grain crops are removed from the fields, the land is handpicked by women and children of stubble, weeds, and all other species of herbage, all of which are removed to the homestead to undergo the process previously described. When the land is perfectly cleaned it is plowed and sown with turnips or rape seed. The puddle manure is now put in requisition; it is brought to the fields by means of immensely large barrels, on two or four wheels, which we would call water-carts, but which the French designate by the term *fosse mobile* or moveable ditch. The end of this vessel is supplied with an aperture about the size and shape of a pigeon hole in a dove-cote, which is opened or closed by a valve and trap-stick to admit of the contents being let off into a stand placed underneath for the convenience of dipping smaller vessels, from which the dressing of puddle-manure is removed by hand and deposited immediately at the roots of the plant, which being supplied with food easy of digestion, makes a "comfortable meal," as Mr. Mechi expresses it, grows rapidly, and produces larger bulbs than can be obtained by any other process, thus late in the season.

Underdraining.

The *London Farmer's Magazine*, gives the following twenty reasons as to the advantage of underdraining:

1. It prevents drouth. 2. It furnishes an increased supply of atmospheric fertilizers.—
3. It warms the lower portions of the soil.—
4. It hastens the decomposition of roots and other organic matter. 5. It accelerates the disintegration of the mineral matters in the soil. 6. It causes a more even distribution of nutritious matters among those parts of the soil traversed by roots. 7. It improves the mechanical texture of the soil. 8. It causes the poisonous excrementitious matter of plants to be carried out of reach of their roots. 9. It prevents grasses from running out. 10. It enables us to deepen the surface soil by removing excess of water. 11. It renders soil earlier in the spring. 12. It prevents the throwing out of grain in winter.—
13. It allows us to work sooner after rains. 14. It keeps off the effects of cold weather longer in the fall. 15. It prevents the formation of acetic and other acids, which induce the growth of sorrel and similar weeds. 16. It hastens the decay of vegetable matter, and the finer comminution of the earthy parts of the soil. 17. It prevents, in a great measure, the evaporation of water, and the consequent abstraction of heat from the soil.—
18. It admits fresh quantities of water from rains, &c., which are always more or less imbued with the fertilizing gases of the atmosphere, to be deposited among the absorbent parts of soil, and given up to the necessities of plants. 19. It prevents the formation of so hard a crust on the surface of the soil as is customary on heavy lands. 20. It prevents, in a great measure, grass and winter grains from being winter-killed.

FARM NOTES.

Wheat in Tuscola County.

The wheat crop in this county proves to be fully up in quantity and quality to the expectations of the most sanguine. We hear of several lots already threshed, overgoing 30 bushels to the acre, and the average yield is estimated by many not to be much less than that amount. We think it safe to estimate it at from 22 to 28 bushels. Considerable wheat has already been purchased by the Vassar Mills Company. The flour manufactured from it some of which we have had occasion to test, is of a superior quality. The price is fluctuating, and will be likely to remain so for several weeks. We have no doubt that enough wheat has been raised in this county the present season to supply home consumption, and glad should we be if farmers were able to retain it for that purpose.—This they cannot all do, and the consequence is, large amounts will be sold early at a low figure, and carried out of the county.—*Pioneer*.

Arabian Horses.

Gov. Seward has received notice of the shipment of three Arabian Horses, (one stallion and two mares,) by Aysleb Beg Tatarulsky, of Beyrout, who presented them to him, for the purpose of introducing the pure Arabian breed into this country. They are expected to arrive at Boston within a short time, when they will be taken to the farm of Hon. G. V. Sackett, of Seneca county, and will be exhibited only at the Cayuga County (N. Y.) Fair and at the State Fair at Elmira. The State Agricultural Society, we understand, will have charge of the horse and one of the mares, for breeding, so as to carry out the wishes of Mr. Tatarulsky.

Trot at Adrian.

The trotting match between G. L. Bidwell's b. g. American Star, and S. DeGolyer's b. g. Quaker Boy, on Prairie Course, at Adrian, on Friday, August 17th, purse \$500 aside—best three in five—was won by Quaker Boy. Time 2:48, 2:49, 2:50, 2:51.

Cure for the Scatches.

I have a horse that was so bad with the scatches the past spring, that I could scarcely work him,—in fact, he could hardly walk sometimes, and I cured him with this simple remedy, which I had from a neighbor, who says he never saw it fail in the worst case.—Take fresh slaked lime, and dust the affected parts well with it, twice a day. It will not cause the horse any uneasiness, and will be sure to effect a cure in a few days.—*Stock Journal*.

Milk Becoming Thick while Sweet.

In regard to an inquiry on this subject in our issue for August 4th, a correspondent at Woodstock, Vt., states that a few years since he fed a cow on "cut feed" mixed with Indian meal. After she had eaten two or three bushels of meal, the quantity of milk became less and the quality richer, and in a few minutes after the milk was drawn it became thick, like jelly, yet remained perfectly sweet. He says he "cut short" the meal and there was no further trouble.

The Garden & Orchard.

Summer Fruits at our Fairs—Their Preservation.

As the time is rapidly approaching for our annual agricultural gatherings, we will venture a few hints respecting the preservation and exhibition of a class of fruits, which, notwithstanding their importance, and the high estimate generally set upon them, are seldom adequately represented at our fairs. We allude to the summer fruits, and such as are usually out of season before the time of our annual exhibitions.

Occasionally a painstaking amateur will preserve and exhibit a fine collection of such fruits; but, notwithstanding the liberal premiums offered, they frequently fail to draw out competitors, and the prizes go, by default, to unworthy candidates. This is not as it should be, and is by no means to be attributed to any real difficulty in the preservation of such fruits, but, probably, to a neglect to select and put aside specimens of each at the season of maturity. The earliest apples may generally be kept in a good cellar, till the time of our annual fairs, although, with the loss of their flavor and juiciness; but, by the help of an ordinary ice house, their more complete preservation becomes an easy matter.

Fruits, to be so kept, should be carefully hand-picked, a little before they are fully ripe; and should be handled with the utmost care, as the slightest bruise will be likely to induce decay. If they are to be kept in the cellar, they should be carefully packed in *wheat bran*, or some similar substance, which, while it shuts them from contact with the air, will not affect their flavor. If they are to be placed in an ice house, it will be sufficient to merely place them, loosely, in a covered box or cask. The vessel should then be placed in a cavity, made by removing a portion of the upper layer or layers of ice; after which the usual covering of straw, or other non-conductor may be spread over the whole. Fruits preserved in this manner should not be removed until needed for exhibition, as they decay rapidly when again submitted to the action of the warmer atmosphere.

The exhibition of this class of fruits becomes a matter of the more importance, when we consider that, owing to their perishable character, we have but comparatively few opportunities for their comparison, and for the identification of doubtful kinds, of which there are many in the country; while our common varieties are, not unfrequently, grown under local names. It is, therefore, to be hoped that cultivators, in the various parts of the country may be induced to preserve specimens of the fruits they esteem worthy of notice, and to come with them to the next State fair, to be held at Detroit, during the first week in October next.

The Executive Committee, as will be seen by an examination of the premium list recently published, have offered an additional premium of ten dollars for the best total collection of fruits. Collections competing for other premiums are to be allowed to compete also for this which is also open to both professional exhibitors and amateurs.

T. T. LYON.

Plymouth, Aug. 20th, 1860.

Fruit at Kalamazoo.

The *Telegraph*, a short time ago gave a fine description of the improvements being made by H. Arnold, Esq., of Kalamazoo, upon his farm in the vicinity of that place. The same authority gives the following summary of what others are doing around that city:

Kalamazoo is already well-known far and wide for the excellence, variety and abundance of its fruit—and perhaps it is not too much to say that it is one of the very best fruit-growing regions in the State. But what has heretofore been done was but a faint beginning, compared with the movements which are now on foot for extensive fruit culture.—We have gathered a few items which will give some idea of what may be expected in a few years.

In our notice of Mr. Arnold's improvements, we spoke of his preparations for fruit. He has over 15,000 peaches, 200 pears, a large vineyard, all of the choicest varieties, and ready for bearing next season. In addition, he will plant as many more next fall.

Mr. P. C. Davis, of this village, is doing a similar work on his place, on the side hill, in the southwest part of the village, a spot peculiarly adapted for the successful culture of the pear, which is Mr. D.'s speciality. He has now over 400 bearing trees, embracing all the varieties. There are also a great number of peach trees, some cherry and plum, and a fine variety of grapes. His Concord, Re-

becca, Delaware, Catawbas and Isabellas are in bearing this season. He has a few choice varieties of apples.

His brother, Mr. E. Davis, has also a most promising vine-field of the Isabella, Catawba, and a variety of fruit trees.

Mr. Geo. Kidder is now preparing an admirable piece of ground, just west of the village, for the reception of a choice lot of fruit trees. There are thirty-two acres in the place, and the larger portion of it will be devoted to the cultivation of the pear.

Mr. S. Johnson, of the Highland Nursery, whose reputation as a fruit-grower is widely known, is adding to his stock of fruit continually. Mr. H. D. Adams, of Comstock, will soon have one of the finest orchards in the country. Hon. Samuel Clark, in the same town, who has already a magnificent orchard, one of the finest sights in the country at this time, has added largely to the number of his trees.

But the subject grows upon us and we must stop. We have said nothing of the doings in this line of George and Jas. Taylor and a score of others, professional and amateur, who are now conspiring to make Kalamazoo the finest fruit market in the west, nor of the effects of our farmers, throughout the county, to the same end.

In another article we shall speak of the numerous vineyards and the extensive preparations, made and making for the cultivation of the grape under glass.

The Science of Gardening.

THE FLOWER.

The organs of fructification are absolutely necessary, and are always producible by garden plants properly cultivated. They may be deficient in leaves, stems, or roots because other organs may supply their places; but plants are never capable of bearing flowers and seeds, for without these they can never fully attain the object of their creation—the increase of their species.

Every flower is composed of one more of the following parts—viz.: the calyx, which is usually green and enveloping the flower whilst in the bud; the corolla or petals, leaves so beautifully colored, and so delicate in most flowers; the stamens, or male portion of the flower secreting the pollen, or impregnating powder; the pistils, or female portion, impregnable by the pollen, and rendering fertile the seeds; and lastly, the pericarp or seed-vessel.

Their organization closely resembles that of the branch by which they are borne, and they are only its parts taking other forms.—"Tracing," says the late Mr. Knight, "the progress of the organization in the full grown fruits of the Apple and Pear, I found, as Linnaeus has described, that the medulla, or pith, appeared to end in the pistils. The central vessels diverged round the core, and approaching each other again in the eye of the fruit, seemed to end in ten points at the base of the stamens, to which, I believe, they give existence. The spiral tubes, which are, in all other parts, appendages to these vessels, I could not trace beyond the commencement of the core; but as the vessels themselves extend through the whole fruit, it is probable that the spiral tubes may have escaped my observation.

Although the medulla is traced to the base of the pistils, the central vessels to the part enveloping the seed, and to the stamens, and the spiral vessels throughout the fruit, yet over every part is extended the parenchyma and epidermis, and the sap circulates through the entire of the flower and fruit,—ascending being elaborated, and descending,—as regularly as through other parts of the plant.—Colored infusions may be traced through the vessels in the stem to the fruit, and if a ligature be passed round a Peach or an Apple, the enlargement is greatest above—that is, between the ligature and the footstalk; and Mr. Knight succeeded, by intergrafting, in proving that the leafstalk, the tendril of the Vine, the fruitstalk, and the succulent point of the annual shoot, may be substituted for each other,—a bunch of Grapes grew and ripened when grafted upon the leafstalk; and a succulent young shoot of the Vine, under the same circumstances, acquired a growth of many feet.

The stamens can be removed without preventing the formation of fertile seed; but their loss must be supplied by the introduction to the pistils of pollen from some kindred flower.

The calyx is not useless so soon as it ceases to envelop and protect the flower, for the flowerstalk continues increasing in size until the seed is perfected, but ceases to do so in those plants whose calyxes remain long green if these be removed. On the other hand, in the Poppy, and other flowers from which the

calyx falls early, the flowerstalk does not subsequently enlarge.

The corolla, or petals, with all their varied tints and perfumes, have more important offices to perform than thus to delight the senses of mankind. Those bright colors and their perfumed honey serve to attract insects, which are the chief, and often essential, assistants of impregnation; and those petals, as observed by Linnaeus, serve as wings, giving a motion, assisting to effect the same important process. But they have a still more essential office; for although they are absent from some plants, yet, in many plants, if removed from those possessing them before impregnation is completed, the fertilization never takes place. They, therefore, perform in such cases an essential part in the vegetable economy; and that they do so is testified by all the phenomena they exhibit. They turn to the sun, open only when it has a certain degree of power, and close at the setting of that luminary; their secretions are usually more odorous, more saccharine, and totally differing from those of the other organs of plants; and in the absence of light those secretions are not formed.

The corolla is absent in some plants, the Willow for example. But where it exists it is not always short lived; for although in some as the Cistus, the petals which open with the rising sun, strew the border as it departs; so some, far from being ephemeral, continue until the fruit is perfected. The duration of the petals, however, is intimately connected with the impregnation of the seed, for in most flowers they fade soon after this is completed; and double flowers, in which it occurs not at all, are always longer enduring than single flowers, of the same species. Then, again, in some flowers they become green, and perform the functions of leaves after impregnation has been effected. A familiar example occurs in the Christmas Rose (*Helleborus niger*) the petals of which are white, but which become green so soon as the seeds have increased in size, and the stamens and other organs connected with fertility have fallen off.

It is quite true that some fruit will not ripen if the part of the branch beyond is denuded of leaves; but this only shows that those fruits cannot advance when deprived of leaves as well as of calyx and corolla,—the only organs for elaborating the sap; and there are some flowers, as the *Daphne mezereum*, autumn Crocus, and Sloe, that have their flowers perfected and passed away before the leaves have even appeared.

That the petals in most plants perform an important part in elaborating the sap supplied to the fruit, is further proved by the flower being unable to bloom or to be fertile in an atmosphere deprived of its oxygen; and by their absorbing more of that gas, and evolving more carbonic acid than even a larger surface of leaves of the same plant.

Northern Grapes and Wine.

John C. Kelborn writes to the *Canadian Agriculturist* relative to grapes and wine making in Canada, a letter which we copy. It gives us hopes that we may have our vineyards here at the North, with crops as luscious as Longworth's own:

"With great pleasure I notice in your last issue some communications on the subject of wine growing in Canada. The subject is not altogether new to this locality. Three years ago, four or five barrels of wine were grown from a single vine in one season in the township of Grimsby. The grape is a native, and the wine very much resembles port, so much so that persons tasting it for the first time frequently speak of the similarity. It is perfectly hardy, and stands our coldest winters without in the least destroying its vitality. I obtained a vine six years ago last spring, it now covers some forty feet square of trellis, and, I think, has at least twelve hundred clusters of grapes. The clusters are about the size of the Clintons. The wine sells in this locality for one dollar and three-quarters per gallon, and probably would bring more if we asked it; at all events, it is worth four times as much as the miserable stuff generally sold by our merchants under the name of wine. We intend to show our wine at the Provincial Fair this fall, and hope the judges will publish their opinion of the same. We have in this part of Canada a number of the new native grapes, a good representation of which will no doubt find their way to the Provincial Fair this fall; and we advise all who feel an interest in this important branch of our agriculture to keep their eyes wide open, as they will be likely to see many things in this department that will surprise them.—We have open air grapes that will vie in size and flavor with the far famed Black Hamburg, and I think there is not the least reason to doubt that we can grow wine in any quantity and of exceeding quality. I have grapes that will measure to-day over two inches in circumference to the single berry, and number over fifty berries to the cluster. I fear that I am trespassing too much on your time and patience, but if you think these few thoughts likely to benefit your readers, you are at liberty to publish them. If these remarks meet your approbation, I may give you some more of my notes on horticultural matters."

Hardy Variegated Trees.

The human mind delights in variety. If everything were green, or, indeed, any other color, the sameness would be far from pleasant; hence the great Creator has given to flowers various hues to delight His creatures, at least, His chief creature, man, and given him powers of mind to delight in variety of shade and color. How glorious are the tints which the foliage of trees take in the autumn! and how the artists revel in their rich shades at that season of the year! It is this love of variety that has brought plants with colored leaves into so great estimation; and to supply that estimation with more numerous objects, nurserymen and collectors have striven, and with great success, to discover, raise, and increase them, so as to bring them within reach of all cultivators desirous of growing them. There are, however, considerable numbers of cultivators who would purchase them, but are ignorant of the many varieties that are waiting their orders. To give that knowledge is my object in drawing up the following lists of variegated trees and shrubs. I shall not only give the names of the variegated-leaved varieties, but also such as have leaves of different colors to green—such for instance, as the well known purple-leaved Beech. I would premise, however, that trees with variegated and colored leaves are not as yet very numerous, neither is it, in my opinion, so desirable; because the foliage of a tree is so elevated from the sight that the variegation does not appear to so great an advantage as on the more humble class of shrubs. This does not, it is true, apply to self entire colored leaves on trees—such, indeed, show to advantage however lofty they may grow. A group of the dark-leaved Beech, for instance, contrasts beautifully, even at a considerable distance, with the green foliage of other trees. A woodland-walk or carriage drive might be agreeably diversified by a group of variegated trees. The mass would have an effect, whereas an isolated striped Elm or Oak would be hardly observable. Many an open glade in forest land might be occupied with three or five beautiful-foliaged trees, which, in such a situation, would be seen to advantage, and, no doubt, greatly admired. Where the pleasure-ground is extensive, a single fine specimen of the purple-leaved Beech, Elm, or Sycamore, would have a good effect.

With these few premising remarks, I now proceed to give the names of trees with various colored and striped leaves. To increase them they must be grafted, inarched or budded.

Acer campestre variegatum. (The striped leaved Maple.) Britain.

A. platanoides variegatum (The Plane-like Maple.) Europe.

A. pseudo-platanus variegatum (The false Plane tree or Sycamore.) Britain.

A. rubrum variegatum aureum (The red-flowered golden variegated Maple.) North America.

A. rubrum variegatum argenteum (The red flowered silver-striped Maple.) North America.

Esculus hippocastanum foliis argenteis (The silver-leaved Horse Chestnut.) British Gardens.

A. hippocastanum variegatum (The common striped-leaved Horse Chestnut.) British Gardens.

Betula alba foliis variegatis (The striped-leaved White Birch.) A truly elegant tree. Native of Britain.

Castanea vesca foliis aureis (The golden-leaved Chestnut.) British Gardens.

C. vesca variegata (Silver-striped Chestnut.) Gardens.

C. vesca chrysophylla (The Golden Chestnut of California.) Foliage dark green on the upper surface, and a rich golden color underneath. This beautiful tree is of recent introduction; and to add to its value as an ornament to our plantations, it is ever-green and perfectly hardy. It will, most likely, come true from seeds. It is at present high in price.

Cerasus Caproniana variegata (The Hautbois Cherries with striped leaves.) South of Europe.

C. padus argentea (The silver-leaved Bird Cherry.) Britain.

Fagus purpurea (The Purple Beech.) Germany.

F. sylvatica atro-rubens (The dark-red-leaved Beech.) Britain.

F. sylvatica cuprea (The copper-colored Beech.) Britain.

F. sylvatica foliis argenteis (The silver-leaved Beech.) Britain.

F. sylvatica foliis aureis (The golden-leaved Beech.) Britain.

Frazinus excelsior argentea (The silver-barked Ash.)

F. excelsior atra virens aurea (The golden-barked dark-green-leaved Ash.)

F. excelsior lutea (The yellow-margined Ash.)

F. heterophylla variegata (The variegated various-leaved Ash.)

F. virens variegata (The green variegated-leaved Ash.)

Juniperus Virginiana argentea (The silver-striped Red Virginian Juniper.)

J. Virginiana aurea (The gold-striped Red Virginian Juniper.)

Populus balsamifera variegata (The variegated Balsam Poplar.)

Pyrus aucuparia foliis variegatis (The striped-leaved Mountain Ash.) Britain.

P. communis (The variegated-leaved common Pear.) Britain.

P. nivalis (The snowy-leaved Pear.) Austria.

Quercus cerris variegatis (The variegated-leaved Turkey Oak.) S. of Europe.

Q. coccinea (The scarlet-leaved Oak.) N. America.

Q. ilix variegata (The striped leaved Holly Oak.) France.

Q. pedunculata foliis variegatis (The striped-leaved long-stalked common Oak.)—Britain.

Q. pedunculata purpurea (The purple-leaved common Oak.) Britain.

Q. sessiliflora pubescens (The silver-haired stalkless Oak.) Britain.

Tilia Europaea platyphylla aurea (The golden-leaved broad-leaved European Lime.) Britain.

T. Europaea variegata (The striped-leaved European Lime.)

Ulmus Americana foliis variegatis (The variegated American Elm.)

U. Campestris foliis aureis (The golden-striped-leaved English field Elm.)

U. campestris foliis argenteis (The silver-striped-leaved English field Elm.)

U. glabra variegata (The variegated smooth Elm.) Britain.

U. montana purpurea (The purple-leaved Scotch Elm.)

U. suberosa foliis variegatis (The variegated Cork-bark Elm.) Britain.—T. APPELEY, in Cottage Gardener.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Grape Growing.

Wm. Bright of the Logan Nurseries, the great reformer in grape growing, is willing to offer \$200 as a wager that his system is the best, and Meehan of the *Gardener's Monthly*, whilst declining to publish the wager, says that a visit to his vineyard is far more convincing than any bet, and adds, "a more beautiful sight we have never seen."

Mr. Bright asserts that the grape will bear a heat of 212 degrees, if plenty of moisture is supplied; if not, mildew ensues.

A Cheap Mower.

A correspondent of the *London Cottage Gardener* keeps a sheep or two of the Bretonne breed,—miniature little fellows, not weighing more than 17 pounds;—and when the lawn is not too wet, encloses them in small wire hurdles, shifting them daily, and not only saves mowing thereby, but, in addition to the enjoyment of the pet animals, has a much better lawn than mowing could ever accomplish.

Wearing out of Peach Trees.

It has been found by experiment, in France and England, that a peach tree left to itself, unpruned, dies out in about three years. They have established the rule, that wood that has once borne is incapable of doing so again, and by acting on this preserve their trees healthily for a number of years.

Cost of Strawberries.

Robert Williams writes to the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*, an account of the manner of growing strawberries, planting, &c., and sums up by saying, that after twelve years practice, and he being reckoned, "one of our best growers" of that section, he is unable to realize over sixty bushels to the acre at a cost of seven to ten cents per quart.

Apricots at Lexington.

The editor of the *Lexington Jeffersonian* makes the following note of how apricots grow in Sanilac county: "The most delicious fruit we have received this season was furnished us a few days since by J. C. Waterbury; apricots, full grown, large sized and perfect in every respect. His apricots are grafted into wild plum stocks, and endure our winter weather admirably. This is the second or third season he has had this delicious fruit. This fruit so far north indicates that the season is mild on the lake shore."

It will be seen that the proprietors of Flanders' movable comb-hive give agents a good chance. Improvements are taking place in hives with every season, for the inventive faculty is not exhausted by one trial. We have not yet seen this hive, but the drawings of it seem to indicate a good contrivance.

The "Constitutional Union" Party.

Officers of the Bell and Everett Club, of Detroit.

President—H. P. BRIDGE.

Vice Presidents—D. Goodenough, F. E. Eldred, Geo. Kirby, W. H. Craig, H. E. Buckley, W. H. Cron.

Corresponding Secretary—R. E. Roberts.

Recording Secretary—H. W. Newberry.

Treasurer—Geo. C. Jones.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed by the Bell and Everett Club, of Detroit:

Whereas, There has been presented to the people of the United State: for their suffrages at the approaching election, three distinct sets of candidates for President and Vice President, representing the dogmas of three separate parties' platforms, founded upon different antagonistic views upon the slavery question, to which each party has subordinated every other question of national interest. The issues joined between these contesting parties being sectional in their character, and dangerous in their tendency to the peace and harmony, if not to the stability of the Union—arraying one section against another—one appealing to the passions and prejudices of the North, and the other appealing to the passions and prejudices of the South. This inauspicious and threatening state of parties has had the effect to force into existence a fourth party, to take a stand between the republican and the two contesting fractions of the democratic party; not as a rival aspirant for power for the sake of power, but as mediators—as a breakwater against the fearfully surging waters of sectional bitterness and strife.

And Whereas, This fourth and only truly national party have, by their representatives assembled at Baltimore in May last, chosen as worthy exponents of their principles, JOHN BELL of Tennessee, and EDWARD EVERETT of Massachusetts, as their candidates for President and Vice President, and have placed them upon no artificial and cunningly devised platform, but upon the broad, national and truly catholic one, viz:

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY.

THE UNION OF THE STATES.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

And standing upon this platform, the "CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY" are pledged to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public liberty and national safety against all enemies at home and abroad, believing that thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the just rights of the people and of the States reestablished, and the government once more placed in that condition of justice, fraternity, and mutual confidence which, under the example and constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain "a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

And Whereas, The members of the Bell and Everett Club, of Detroit, having associated themselves together as a constituent part of the great constitutional Union party;

Resolved, That we cordially indorse and approve the principles, sentiments and objects above set forth, and earnestly invite our conservative and union-loving fellow citizens throughout the State to unite with us in support of the great cause we have espoused, and that they proceed to organize themselves in their several localities into associations similar to our own; and that they individually and collectively put themselves into active and immediate communication with this Club, and with each other, with a view to a thorough District and State organization.

Resolved, That we deem it expedient to place in nomination a Bell and Everett electoral ticket in this State at as early a period as practicable, and that concerted action should be taken between the Bell and Everett associations in the State for the assembling of a convention to effect that object.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to frame an address to the voters of Michigan.

The committee consists of JUDGE HENRY CHIPMAN, H. H. BROWN, W. H. CRAIG, GEO. KIRBY, C. S. COLE.

All communications to the Detroit Bell and Everett Club should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, R. E. ROBERTS.

Sales of Cotswolds Rams.

Wm. Lane and Robert Garne, of Gloucestershire, England, lately had auction sales of about fifty rams each. Those of the former brought an average of \$87.40 each, and those of the latter \$93.27. Twelve of Mr. Garne's sold for an average of \$184.12 each, and one sold for \$456.

A Western editor expresses his delight at having nearly been called "honey" by the girl he loves, because she saluted him as "Old Beeswax," at their last meeting.

General News.

—The Great Eastern sailed last week for Liverpool from New York. It is generally considered that the had management of the agents to whom she was entrusted rendered her visit a pecuniary failure.

—The marriage of the singer Piccolomini to the Duke of Gaetani took place at Vienna.

—A brother of Dickens, known as an engineer of some note, died recently at Manchester, England.

—Miss Vandenhoff, formerly known as a tragedienne of great powers, died recently at Birmingham.

—The Parisians have discovered a successor to the famous Eichel, in a young Jewess named Albertine Eslinger.

—The celebrated preacher Gavazzi is now at Palermo.

—The hair of the Empress Eugenie, which was fair, is now turning quite dark in spite of all the arts of the best and most accomplished and skillful hair doctors.—Time will work.

—The Queen of England's second son is about to visit the Cape of Good Hope.

—Cyrus Woodbury, the postmaster of White Pigeon, who was lately arrested upon charge of robbing the post office, committed suicide on Saturday last. It is supposed that his failure to procure bail, and the certainty of punishment, preyed upon his mind.

—Dr. Samuel Denton, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine of the University at Ann Arbor, died at the age of 57 on the 16th instant.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the recoinage of \$2,000,000 of gold dollar pieces, now held in the Assistant Treasurer's office, New York, into double eagles. These little fellows are not favorites with the community.

—Justice Nelson has made a decision sustaining the validity of A. B. Wilson's feed patent for sewing machines. This will affect in a large degree the business, as many of the machines now offered for sale infringe upon this patent.

—The canal tolls of the State of New York have already exceeded by half a million of dollars the aggregate collected up to the same date of last year. This will aid very much to complete the enlargement.

—Tumblety, resident of Boston, who has written M. D. after his name in that city with impunity, did the same thing in St. John, N. B., on Friday of week before last, and got fined \$20 therefor. The medical act in that Province does not tolerate any but regular practitioners.

—Mrs. Ingersoll, the wife of John N. Ingersoll, editor of the *Owosso American*, was burned to death by the explosion of a fluid lamp which she was filling at night. The sufferings of this lady are said to have been painful in the extreme.

—The Prince of Wales has reached Quebec, and all Lower Canada has tuned out to greet him. His reception was every thing that the most sanguine could desire.

—The New York citizens have decided to give the Prince of Wales a public dinner, on his visit to that city, and the British residents are to have a grand ball.

—On the night of the 9th inst., five hundred and sixty-five different shooting stars were seen by a corps of observers stationed on the top of a high building in New Haven. Most of the meteors moved in paths which, if traced back, would intersect in the constellation Perseus. Many of them were more brilliant than stars of the first magnitude, and left sparkling trains.

—The accounts of the loss of crops in Arkansas are decidedly bad. The great drought has cut off the corn crop so completely that starvation stares many farmers in the face. The prospects are reported fully as bad there as they were in Gratiot county a year ago.

—Heretofore American merchants, anxious to settle in Russia, and open mercantile houses, have encountered difficulties in being ruled out by what are called the trade guilds; but official information has been received of concessions recently made by the Government at St. Petersburg, namely: that foreigners may enter these guilds on the same terms as natives, and may purchase, inherit and enjoy all their rights, excepting such as are peculiar to nobles and privileged foreigners.

—The discovery is claimed of a new and marvelous process, by which photographs may be produced at the rate of 12,000 an hour from a single negative.

—It is said that the Empress Eugenie is about to present the Emperor with a new token of conjugal love.

—The Queen of Spain is preparing herself to meet Napoleon at Barcelona, on his way to Algiers.

—M. Bonnet, a member of the Lyons Academy, published in 1858 a book on the fatal influences of idleness among the children of the upper classes and the rich, which is now creating quite a sensation in Germany, where a translation of it has just appeared.

—Mr. Charles Burr, aged seventy, died at Saratoga Springs on Tuesday evening. He was the nearest male relative of Aaron Burr, and was immensely wealthy.—He formerly peddled almanacs around Albany for a living.

A GOOD CHANCE.

A LARGE, HANDSOME PIANO FORTE is offered for sale at a bargain to those who desire to get a good article for the use of members of their family practicing music; this is a most desirable chance, as the instrument will be sold almost on the same terms as a good melodeon would cost. Address for terms, MRS. JOHN KEYES, 59 Congress St., Detroit.

34-4t

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

MONROE, MICH. THIS INSTITUTION was founded more than ten years ago, and is now in a very prosperous condition. There are three departments—Preparatory, Academic and Collegiate, in each of which a thorough, substantial and liberal plan of education is pursued. The next term begins Sept. 20th. For circulars address REV. E. J. BOYD, Principal.

34-4t

W. A. FLANDERS' MOVABLE COMB BEE-HIVES.

Patented March 6th, 1860. Premium Offered to Agents.

WE will present twenty-five swarms Bees, one hundred dollars each, or a County Right, worth two hundred dollars, (on the above Bee-Hive, which was patented to us for fourteen years,) to the exhibitor who sells the largest number of FAIRM RIGHTS of the above Hive at one Fair, this fall. One exhibitor or agent only will be allowed at any County or State Fair in the United States, who will exhibit the Hive for a premium and report the action of the committee to us. Each exhibitor will be allowed fifty per cent. for selling Farm Rights at five dollars.

We will give the best references, and send our manual of twenty-four pages, (describing the Hive, showing cut, claims, &c.) to applicants, free of postage. Our Hives are warranted the best patented. (See Patent Office Report, 1860, Patent No. 27,483.) We will ship you one of our EXHIBITION HIVES and right to use them, with a certificate of agency for exhibiting and selling FAIRM RIGHTS at your Fair, on receipt of Five Dollars and your references.

N. B. We want an agent at each State Fair. Secure the agency of your county at once, by addressing the patentees, W. A. FLANDERS & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

34-1t

BOOK AGENTS, PLEASE READ.

"THE GOOD TIME" for your business has now come. With good crops and good prices, good sales are certain. Please send for *The Private Circular of the Auburn Publishing Co.*, which contains the most valuable Subscription Books, and offers the best inducements of any firm in the country. Students, Teachers, Clerks, or any who desire profitable employment near home and free from risk,—that will pay them from \$3 to \$5 per day, should write at once to E. B. STONE, 34-1m Publishing Agent, Auburn, N.Y.

Genesee Valley Nurseries,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PROST & CO., Proprietors, offer for sale for the Autumn of 1860 and Spring of 1861, one of the largest stocks of STANDARD and DWARF FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, ROSES, PLANTS, &c., in the United States. The Grounds at the present time contain over

Three Hundred and Fifty Acres, devoted entirely to the cultivation of Tree and Plants.

The stock is so extensive in its different departments, that they are enabled to furnish the entire orders of their correspondents of the different kinds, of the best quality, and at the lowest market prices. Trees and Plants are packed in such a manner that they will reach the most distant parts of the United States in perfect condition.

Orders from Nurserymen, Dealers and others, who may wish to purchase in large quantities, are executed with care and dispatch, as well as those who may favor them with the smallest orders.

CATALOGUES. The following Catalogues contain full particulars of the stock in the different departments, and will be furnished gratis to all applicants who enclose a postage stamp for each:

No. 1—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits.

No. 2—Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., for the Autumn of 1860 and Spring of 1861.

No. 3—Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Green House and Bedding Plants.

No. 4—Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List, for Nurserymen and Dealers, and others who may wish to buy in large quantities, for Autumn of 1860.

No. 5—Catalogue of Flowering Bulbs.

Address, PROST & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

34-4t

SMALL FRUITS.

WE HAVE an immense stock of SMALL FRUITS, for sale during the Autumn of 1860 and Spring of 1861.

In addition to the more common sorts of Native Grapes, we have over 25,000 plants of such desirable varieties as *Black Concord, Muscadine, Hartford Profligate, Early Northern, Muscadine, Logan, and 80 other sorts*—strong vines, for out door culture. *For Foreign Grapes*, we have 35 sorts, one to two years old, for Hot or Cold Vines, or for fruiting in pots.

An extensive stock of each of the common sorts of Currants, one or two years old, and fine one year old plants of *White Grape, Victoria, Cherry, &c.*

Fine and well grown *Gooseberry* plants, of the *American* and *Houghton* Seedling, which never mill down, as well as the best English sorts most suitable for this climate.

A great stock of *Raspberries*, such as *Red Antwerp* (Hudson River), *Yellow Antwerp Orange*, *Franklin*, *Keweenaw*, *Black*, &c., including several thousand of the Autumn-bearing kind, *Belle de Fontenay*, *Marcel* of four seasons, and others.

Strawberries.—The most extensive stock of saleable plants and varieties—comprising over 60 sorts—in the Union.

Blackberries.—*New Rochelle* and *Dorchester*, in large quantities.

Also, *Figs*, *Filberts* and *Mulberries*. All orders either for large or small quantities will be executed with care and dispatch.

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W. E. BRAMAN & CO.'S

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.

The want of a simple, practicable, and reliable

SEWING MACHINE.

at a reasonable price has long been keenly felt, and we confidently assert that never before the introduction of a machine has the want been fully supplied. True, there have been numbers of cheap machines hawked about the country—so cheap that they were of no practical use to any one save the "agents" who have robbed the people, by their worthless articles, of many a hard earned dollar; and many persons have become almost disgusted with every thing in the shape of Sewing Machines. Yet they know there are really good and useful machines, but they have heretofore been controlled by monopolists and held at such extravagant high prices as to exclude them from the class most in need of them; and their intricate mechanism and delicate adjustments require more time to master and keep in order than can be spared from other duties. We have submitted this machine to the critical judgment of the best mechanics and operators, by all of whom it has been pronounced to be one of the

BEST MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This, together with the flattering manner in which it has been received wherever introduced, leads us to confidently put it before you on its own merits, and though sold at a low price it will be found equal to the most expensive machines in all respects, and in the following particulars superior:

1. In its simplicity of construction and action, and consequent non-liability to get out of order.

2. In the facility with which it works on all kinds of fabrics, from the finest to the coarsest kinds of cloth.

3. In the ease with which one may learn to use it, from its working equally well whichever way the wheel is turned.

It makes the celebrated Elastic Double Lock Stitch, without the objectionable "ridge" on the under side. Cotton, silk and linen are used directly from the original spools, both for the upper and under threads, thus obviating the trouble of rewinding on to "bobbins" as in most other machines.

Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to call at our Showrooms and give this machine a careful examination, or send for a circular containing full description of it.

We will send machines, with full directions for use, to any part of the country.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

Local and Traveling Agents wanted. With fair business tact, with but small capital, can readily clear from \$1500 to \$2000 per annum.

WM. D. MANN & CO., No. 4 MERILL BLOCK, Cor. Jefferson and Woodward Ave's, P. O. Drawer 881. 28-ly Detroit, Mich.

34-4t

PRINCE & CO'S

MELODEONS!

The oldest Establishment in the United States employing Two Hundred men, and

FINISHING 80 INSTRUMENTS PER WEEK.

Combining all their recent improvements; the Divided Swell Organ Melodeon, &c. The Divided Swell can only be obtained in Melodeons of our manufacture.

First Premium Awarded Wherever Exhibited.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE CIRCULARS SENT FREE OF CHARGE, by Mail.

GEO. J. PRINCE & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.—87 Fulton street, New York, and 110 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.—Russell & Tolman, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Colburn, Cincinnati, Ohio; Balmer & Weber, St. Louis, Mo.; Ph. P. Werlein, New Orleans; A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, C. W.

Our facilities for manufacturing are perfect, and from our long experience in the business, having finished and sold over

Twenty-four Thousand Melodeons, we feel confident of giving satisfaction.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of one year from the date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

GEO. J. PRINCE & CO., 110 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canada.

21-6m

A LATER AND BETTER.

RECOMMENDATION TO FARMERS IN SELECTING THE BEST MOWER and REAPER.

Albany is a famous city for the maxim that "Kissing goes by favoritism," &c., &c., both among Legislators and Committees of State Fairs.

But the Farmers of Michigan, by hundreds upon hundreds, have proved

THE BUCKEYE MOWER and REAPER, manufactured by Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton, of Jackson, DEDICATED SUPERIOR TO THE KIRBY AND ALL OTHER MACHINES, long since the "latest improvements" on all those others.

29

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A HOUSE and TWO LOTS, pleasantly situated in the CITY OF JACKSON, near the M. C. R. R. Depot, within 5 minutes walk of the centre of the City. To any person wishing to locate in this flourishing city, a rare opportunity is presented. (Would exchange for Detroit property.) For particulars address

A. McMILLAN, Michigan Farmer Office, Detroit.

25-4t

34-4t

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused, by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing cold, and above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children, and from the third and fourth generations, indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which in the first instance, internal organs, is termed tubercles in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise.—Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence, it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptions and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rosacea, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Itch, and Boils, and all the various eruptions of the skin, and all the complaints arising from vitiated and impure blood. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, and a cure of the generation of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5. All our remedies are for sale by J. S. Farrand, Detroit, and by all Druggists every where. 31-3m

34-4t

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Household.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and catcheth not the bread of idleness."—PROVERBS.
EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

LITTLE WILLIE AND THE APPLE.

Little Willie stood under an apple tree old,
The fruit was all shining with crimson and gold,
Hanging temptingly low;—how he longed for a bite,
Though he knew if he took one it wouldn't be right.

Said he: "I don't see why my father should say
'Don't touch the old apple tree, Willie, to-day.'
Shouldn't have thought—now they're hanging so low—
When I asked for just one, he should answer me 'No.'"

"He would never find out if I took but just one,
And they do look so good, shining out in the sun,
There are hundreds and hundreds, and he wouldn't miss
So paltry a little red apple as this."

He stretched forth his hand, but a low, mournful strain
Came wandering dreamily over his brain:
In his bosom a beautiful harp had long laid,
That the angel of conscience quite frequently played.

And he sung: "Little Willie, beware, O, beware,
Your father is gone but your Maker is there;
How sad you would feel if you heard the Lord say,
'This dear little boy stole an apple to-day.'"

Then Willie turned round, and as still as a mouse,
Crept slowly and carefully into the house;
In his own little chamber he knelt down to pray,
That the Lord would forgive him and please not to say,
"Little Willie almost stole an apple to-day."

Tight Dressing—Its bad Effects.

FROM ELLIS'S AVOIDABLE CAUSES OF DISEASE.

The greatest possible distortion of the human chest and waist may be caused without ever using a particle of force, simply by pinning or hooking or even buttoning the garments around the body; and thousands are thus destroying themselves without ever suspecting the cause of their failing health. Does the reader ask how it is done? I will tell you.

The chest above the ribs expands about an inch in its circumference during inhalation. If when the air in her lungs is expelled a lady simply pins, hooks, laces or buttons her garments snug around her chest, without using any force, the chest cannot expand when she draws in her breath; into about one inch as much as before her dress was fastened, and she feels a slight degree of tightness for a short time, when her breathing becomes very good, except upon active exertion. The air is not all expelled from the air cells after exhalation, but a large quantity remains, and when owing to tight dresses the walls of the chest cannot expand—as the lungs must do the best they can under the circumstances—a portion of the air which ordinarily remains after exhalation is forced out, so that the air cells continue to act, but receive less air, and are diminished in size. Now, when the walls of the chest and air cells become accustomed to their present state of contraction, by the time the lady is ready to have another dress made, there will be no difficulty in making it about one inch smaller, and yet pinning it when the air is expelled from the lungs without using any force; and thus step by step the chest may, in a short time, be brought into the contracted form we witness in our streets, and which are represented in the caricatures of a true or natural human form, which appear in our popular periodicals. Of course by the aid of laces which are daily tightened, this mischief can be accomplished more readily and rapidly.

You can hardly astonish a majority of our ladies more than to tell them that they dress too tight. They know that ladies do sometimes dress or lace too tight, and will often refer to such and such ladies as examples, and the ladies to whom they refer, will perhaps point right back to them as striking examples, for none of them, uninstructed, realize that they dress tight. I have never found a lady who, upon the first accusation, acknowledged that she dressed tight. I have found those who admit that they had formerly dressed too tight, when I have called their attention to their deformed waist, but generally they will, with apparent sincerity, as set that they were "born so," and that their present is only their natural form. A young lady from the country, a few years ago, came into my office to consult me in regard to a supposed tumor in the region of the stomach. Upon examination, I found one of the most contracted waists I have ever seen, caused by tight dressing. She had followed the habit a long time until the ribs had become fixed to their unnatural position, when, the very moment she loosened her dress, the much abused liver, stomach and spleen, pressed out the yielding abdominal walls, immediately below the breast bone, and between the cartilages of the ribs, presenting the appearance of a tumor, which of course was very tender to the touch. I frankly explained to her the character of the tumor, and told her that it was caused by tight dressing. In amazement she caught hold of her dress to show me how loose it was, and exclaimed: "Why! you

don't think I dress tight, do you?" From that time to this, I have not often tried to make a lady acknowledge her dress was tight. But I do say without any hesitation, that the instances in which the ladies of our country do not dress too tight are the rare exceptions to the general rule; so rare that few can be found at any age, and I doubt if ten ladies, American born, between the ages of fourteen and twenty-five or thirty, can be found in the city of Detroit, or in any other city in the United States, who are not at present distorting their forms, laying the foundation for future disease, and slowly, but surely destroying their health, and shortening their lives from wearing tight dresses. It is all important for the preservation of health and life that there should be a chance for the full action of the lungs, unrestrained by the clothing. How many of the ladies of our land can draw in a full breath without heaving up the shoulders? It is doubtful if one in a thousand, when she shall read this, can even fairly begin to expand her chest within her present dress.

In healthy respiration the thorax, or chest, expands freely in every direction, but more freely around the central and lower portions. If we examine the human skeleton, we shall find that special provision has been made for this freedom of motion about the waist, by having the lower ribs terminate in longer cartilages, or elastic gristly structures, instead of bone, which connect the ends of the ribs with the breast bone or sternum. The cartilage connecting the upper rib with the sternum is less than an inch long, but this structure as we descend from rib to rib, will be found to grow longer until those from the lower ribs, with the exception of the floating ribs which are not thus connected with the breast bone, are several inches long.

Almost every lady may be made to convict herself, in two minutes conversation, of tight dressing; and that, too, by giving in almost voluntarily, testimony which cannot be gained. Say to the next lady you meet, if you please, "Mamam, do you wear tight dresses?" She will be very sure to say, "No." "Is the dress you have on comfortable?" "Certainly, very comfortable," she will reply. "You feel better in it than in a loose dress, do you?" "Yes," she will be very sure to reply, "I feel much better in this dress than I do in a loose dress; for I feel the want of support in a loose dress; I feel all gone"—very much like the rumdrinker when without his accustomed dram. Here you have the testimony. Why does she feel better in her tight dress than she does in a loose dress? Simply because she has dressed tight, and her dress is tight, and she has taken off, or destroyed the natural action of the muscles, and substituted cotton, linen, and perhaps whalebone. Every gentleman who has not made a fool of himself by apeing the ladies, understands very well that he is just as comfortable in a loose dress, and much better supported than he would be in a loose dress, and much better supported than he would be in a tight dress. Then, when a lady feels that she is not properly supported, and does not feel comfortable in a loose dress, she has positive evidence that she not only dresses too tight, but that she has to a greater or less degree destroyed the natural activity of the muscles, and therefore render them incapable of supporting the body erect, and that deformity and disease must surely follow soon, unless she ceases this evil practice.

Household Varieties.

A SHARP student was called up by the worthy professor of a celebrated college, and asked the question:

"Can a man see without eyes?"
"Yes, sir," was the prompt reply.
"How, sir," said the amazed professor, "can a man see without eyes? Pray, sir, how do you make that out?"

"He can see with one, sir," replied the ready witted youth; and the whole class shouted with delight at his triumph over metaphysics.

Two young ladies of Philadelphia were lately spending the summer in northeastern New York. During their visit they took several rides about the country with their host. On one of these occasions, as they had been traveling some distance, and the day was warm, and as a trough containing water stood invitingly by the roadside, they concluded to give their pony a drink. One of the ladies agreed to get out and arrange matters for this purpose. The others remaining in the carriage, and deeply engaged in conversation, for some time paid no attention to the proceedings of their companion. When, at last, surprised at the long delay, they turned to ascertain the cause, they discovered her unbuckling the crupper! In amazement, they inquired, "What are you doing that for?" To which she naively replied: "Why, I am unbuckling this strap to let the horse's head down so he can drink!"

A YOUNG man, becoming engaged recently, was desirous of presenting his intended with a ring appropriately inscribed; but being at a loss what to have engraved on it, called upon his father for advice. "Well, said the old man, 'put on 'When this you see remember me!'" The young lady was much surprised, a few days after, at receiving a beautiful ring with this inscription, "When this you see, remember father!"

THE WORST BOY IN SCHOOL.

BY MRS. CAROLINE A. SOULE.

"Is that one of my scholars?"

Miss Merton, the new teacher, pointed to a lad just outside the garden fence. He was ragged and dirty; barefooted too, and wore an old straw hat, so much in pieces that his tangled locks stuck up "every which way" through the holes. He was throwing stones at a robin's nest that hung high up in a cherry tree, and screeching all the while in a way that made one involuntarily clasp his hands to his ears.

"I am sorry to say it is," replied Deacon Gray. "The worst boy in school, too, the one that will make you the most trouble.—Indeed I don't believe you will ever be able to do anything with him. He's as strong as a giant, little short fellow as he is. He flogged the teacher last winter and left him for dead. He's the worst boy, take him all in all, I ever saw."

"Has he parents?"

"No; his mother died when he was a baby, and his father, a hard-working man, hadn't any time to see to him, and the child, I expect, had a pretty hard time of it, with one old maid and another for housekeeper. When he was five years old, his father died, and since that he has been tossed from pillar to post. He's naturally a bright boy, and if his mother had lived he might have been somebody, for she was just one of the most patient, loving woman you ever saw in all your life; a Christian woman, if there ever was one."

"Poor boy!" Miss Merton spoke tenderly. "What a pity somebody don't adopt him, and take him into their home and heart."

"That's just what I've told father many a time," said Mrs. Gray, looking up from the bread she was kneading. "I've always said if some one would only take him in and do by him as they would by their own child, it would be the salvation of him."

"Mother wanted I should take him this spring, when he was out of his place, but I told her it was too risky. If I hadn't any children I might perhaps, but to have such a rough, tearing, sweating, mischievous boy here all the time with my three little girls, learning all sorts of badness to that youngster there" and he pointed to a two year old boy who sat on the floor, playing with pussy; "I couldn't risk it no way. Yet I'm sorry for him."

"That's what everybody says," continued his wife. "They are all sorry for him, but no one is willing to try to reform him, and if it ain't done soon, it'll be too late, for just as sure as he goes on the way he is now, he'll be in the penitentiary before he's twenty-one."

"I wish you had taken him in," Miss Merton spoke earnestly.

"You won't wish so a month hence," said the Deacon. "Just wait till you've seen him out up."

"But if I do think so four weeks from now, will you take him. Say yes, please do," and he laid her hand confidently on his arm.

"Well, yes; if after that time you think you can do anything with him, I'll try him a spell. But he's a hard case."

Miss Merton looked out of the window again. The boy had climbed over the paling and was now starting up the tree. She went out quietly into the front yard. There were not many flowers in bloom yet, only a few daffodils, a bunch of *Fleur de lys*, and a box of violets. She gathered a few of the latter and sauntered leisurely down the gravelled walk, pausing now and then to look at the annuals just peeping out of the moist ground. By and by she reached the cherry tree, on whose lowest bough the boy yet stood, for he had not advanced a foot since she came out, having been closely eyeing her.

"What are you trying to get, little boy?" She spoke pleasantly and a lovely smile played about her lips.

"A robins nest, ma'am." He was no liar, with all his faults.

"O, I wouldn't." Her voice had a pained tone. "It would be such a pity, when the birds have just finished it. Are there eggs in it?"

"I don't know; I'll see," and he climbed rapidly to the nest. "Yes ma'am, four." He didn't touch them, but came down again to the lowest bough.

"There'll be little birds soon, then, and it'll be so pleasant for me to watch them.—I wish you wouldn't touch them."

"I won't, ma'am. I didn't want it for myself, but poor little Tommy said last night he wished he had a string of birds eggs to look at. Tommy is lame, ma'am, and can't get out much, and he gets lonesome, and wants something to play with. So I thought I'd get him some."

"Is Tommy your brother?"

"No, ma'am. I never had any brother or sister, either." His voice softened as he spoke. "He belongs to the folks where I stay."

"I'll send Tommy something as pretty as bird's eggs. See here," and she broke off a large bunch of lilacs and handed him the purple plumes. "Carry this to him. Put it in a pitcher of water, and it'll keep fresh several days; and here are some flowers for you," and she gave him the little bunch of violets she had gathered. "Run quick with them now, or you will be late to school.—You're going to school ain't you?"

"Are you the new teacher?"

"Yes."

"I'm going then; I'll be there in time," and he ran off.

Now only the night before, he had declared up and down to Tommy that he wouldn't go to school. It was no use. He never would be anybody, and he was tired of being flogged and beaten and boxed. He wouldn't stand it from a woman teacher. And if they sent him to school he'd play "hooky," he would. Yet the very next morning he was in a hurry to go, fearful he should be too late. Who will dare say there is not magic in kind kind words.

Miss Merton went early to the school house. The "worst boy" was already there.

"Ah," said she, kindly, "you've beat me. But I'm glad you're here, for I want to learn something about the school. What is your name?"

"Bill Hendrickson, ma'am."

"Say William, my dear, or Willie. Bill is not a pretty nickname."

"It's what I've been called ever since my father died," and he sighed.

"Then your father is dead, poor boy." She spoke tenderly. "And your mother—"

"She's dead, too, ma'am. She died when I was a little baby. I cannot even remember how she looked," and new tears gathered into his blue eyes.

Courage, thought Miss Merton. A boy who weeps at the mention of his dead mother cannot be all bad. And she laid her hand caressingly on his brown hair, and said softly, "I know how to feel for you, Willie, for I, too, am an orphan."

That gentle touch. It melted the poor boy's heart entirely, but with the better feelings that then surged over his soul came a feeling of shame, too, and for the first time in his life he blushed for his matted hair, and his dirty face and hands.

"I believe," he said, after a moment's thought, "I'll run down to the brook and wash myself. I forgot it this morning. No I didn't either," disdaining the falsehood. "I was too mad to do it, but I'll wash now."

"Do, Willie, that's a good boy. I love to see my pupils neat and tidy. Here's a towel for you to wipe on. I always bring one with me to the school, for the little ones most always need washing after dinner. And here are a pair of pocket combs—brand new ones."

I'll give them to you, if you'll promise to use them every day."

Willie ran to the brook and made such a dexterous use of the towel and the combs that he hardly seemed like the same boy when he returned.

"Why, you're real handsome" Miss Merton spoke involuntarily, but she spoke the truth, for he was a handsome little fellow, with a high, fair brow, and a wealth of nut-brown hair clustering about his temple, in soft, silky curls.

"I shall not have much time to talk to you, for I hear the children coming," and as she spoke, little snatches of musical laughter came ringing through the open door; "but one thing I must say. I need your help, Willie."

He looked up and his blue eyes dilated in wonder. His help! What could he do to help her.

She continued. "I need your help, Willie. You are probably one of the oldest pupils I shall have, and the little ones will all look up to you as an example. If they see you quiet, mannerly, orderly, faithful to your studies, and prompt in recitations, they will strive to emulate you, and I shall have but little difficulty in governing the school, but if, on the contrary, you are noisy, forward, rude, negligent of your lessons, and dilatory in coming to your class, they will imitate your spirit, and I shall go home every night sad and weary. Willie, you are cut out for a good boy," and she moved her hand over his now glossy hair. "Your head is a good one. If you will only guide it with your heart, it will make a good, and perhaps a great man of you. Can I trust you, Willie, will you help me to make this school a credit to the district?"

Willie had never been talked to in that way before. He had never had trust reposed in him. He hardly knew what to make of it now, but he did not hesitate to say at once

"I will help you all I can. Perhaps I shall forget sometimes, and not do so well, because I'm so used to cutting up, but if I do, just look at me and I'll give up."

The other scholars came in just then, and looked surprised enough to see Willie there in earnest conversation with the teacher.—They hung back bashfully.

"Tell me their names, Willie," said Miss Merton kindly, and as he spoke each one, she took them gently by the hand, stroking the heads of the little boys, and kissing the cheeks of the little girls.

School opened. The scholars watched in vain for Willie to begin his antics, but proud of the confidence reposed in him, he never, that morning, violated a single rule.

"You have done nobly," said Miss Merton to him, as at the noon she sat down by him. She opened her dinner pail. "Bless me, but Mrs. Gray must have thought I had a wolf's appetite. Can't you help me devour some of this generous dinner. The boy, used to scraps and crusts, took eagerly the nice, white bread, the thin slices of pink ham, the fresh, hard-boiled eggs, the seed cakes and rhubarb pie.

"Are there any cowslips in the brook?" she asked, when the meal was finished.

"Oh, yes, ma'am plenty of them."

"I wish you would bring me five or six pretty ones. I am going to make a herbarium, and I want some of all the early flowers."

The boy didn't know what a herbarium was, but he brought the flowers quickly, and looked on with curious eyes while she analysed one of them, and then, after consulting her Botany, carefully arranged the remainder in the shape of a crescent, and placed them between the leaves of the large blank book she took from her desk.

The other scholars gathered about her, and one little girl asked "what she did that for."

Miss Merton explained, and then carefully turning the leaves, showed them a page on which lay pressed the delicate stars of the trailing arbutus, and another on which lay the shell-tinted flowers of the anemone, and another on which the pretty little spring-beauties lay clustered.

"I am desirous of making a very large and beautiful collection, for I wish to present it, when finished, to an invalid friend of mine; a lady whose lameness prevents her getting out into the fields and forests to see the flowers. Do you know Willie whether there is any bloodroot grows about here? I don't know but it is too late for blossoms, but I hope not, for I want some of them very much; they are so beautiful; such a snowy whiteness to the flower."

"I know where there's plenty, ma'am. I've helped dig it many a time. Old Granny Wilmoth, where I used to live, always wanted some put in spirit every spring. I'll get you some to-morrow."

"Do Willie, and any other wild flowers you may find. I shall be so glad of them, and in return I'll teach you botany, at noons and before school in the morning, and give you a book like mine to place your specimens in. Wouldn't you like to have a herbarium?"

"O yes, ma'am, I guess I would," and the blue eyes were very bright. Early the next morning Willie was at the school house with six beautiful specimens of bloodroot, and several other spring flowers which had peeped out of the moss and underbrush of the forest. And Miss Merton laid the new herbarium, with William Hendrickson written on the cover, and a beautiful piece of poetry on the first page. She divided all the flowers and gave him half, showing him how to analyze them, and how to press them, and writing under each in her own fair cursive the name, class and order, the spot where it grew, its peculiar characteristics, its medicinal qualities, if it had them, and also an appropriate quotation from some poet, and the language which florists have given it.

The week passed on. Friday night came, and Willie, instead of being the worst, had been the best boy in the school.—He was a bright little fellow, and now that his mind and heart were engaged, he bade fair to outstrip all his mates. Miss Merton shared her dinner with him every day, removing thus, one cause of the boy's restlessness and disobedience, for every one knows a full stomach, not an overloaded, but a comfortably full stomach, disposes one to be more genial and orderly than an empty one can possibly do. Indeed, we have often thought that if the city missionaries would carry a good dinner first to the poor sinners, and afterwards a tract, the chances of converting them would be much greater.

They walked home together, Friday evening, the school ma'am and the little, ragged, barefooted, almost hatless pupil. She made the way pleasant to him, talking to him of the

beautiful world that they lived in, and pointing out the various interesting things that were all about them; the old grey mountains in the distance, with the purple shadows of evening dropping over them; the green fields beside them, with the white lambskins sporting over them; the dim forest with its cathedral aisles, stretching far into the distance; the blooming orchards, with their snowy promises; the little brooklet with its singing waves; the brown and golden birds filling the scented air with their clear notes, and lastly, the scarlet west, with the amber currents of sunshine playing over it in gorgeous tides. And when she knew his heart was interested and full of unutterable feeling, she said quietly, "What a good God! to place us in a world so fair. Would you not like to know some thing more about Him, Willie? Would you not like to study that holy book of His, which He has given mankind to show them the way to heaven?"

"O yes, ma'am," and the boy spoke devoutly.

"I thought you would, and so I asked you. I am going to have a class in the Sunday School, and shall open it next Sunday. You will come, Willie, and be one of my scholars."

"I'd like to ma'am," and then he glanced at his bare feet and his ragged clothes, and sighed as he added, "but I don't see how I can. These are all the clothes I have to wear."

"I have thought of that, Willie, and if you will come to-morrow morning to the Deacon's and let me have your jacket awhile, I'll mend it up for you, and here's a quarter I'll give you to go to the store and buy you a new hat. You can get a good straw one for that, can't you?"

"O, yes. Dear me, how good you are to me. I don't see what makes you so. Everybody else frets and scolds at me, and says I'll go to the penitentiary yet, I'm so bad."

"I love you, Willie, and that is why I treat you as I do. An orphan myself, I can feel for your lonely life. Heaven only knows what I might have been, had not good friends cared for me when my father and mother died and left me alone in the wide world. Willie, I've great hopes of you. You learn quick, remember well, and see into things easily. You are capable of making yourself a good name in the world. You will do it too, I know you will. Don't you believe it?" and she looked hopefully into his eyes.

"I want to; O, if I only could! I'll try. I'll study hard every day, and I'll go to Sunday School every Sunday. And if I do grow up good, I'll lay it all to you, for no one else ever cared for me. They even grudge me my victuals. O, but I've seen hard times," and tears trickled down his cheeks.

"Don't think of them, Willie. Look forward. There is a sunny future in store for you. Good night. Don't forget to bring the jacket."

"What under the sun have you got in your hands, Miss Merton," said Mrs. Gray, the next morning, as the school ma'am entered the kitchen.

"Why, it's Willie's jacket. I've promised to mend it for him, so that he can go to Sunday School to-morrow, and I've come to beg some patches."

"Mercy on me, but you can never mend that ragged thing."

"O, yes, I can. Where can I find some patches?"

"Why, there's lots of them in the loft over the woodshed. I store them up there for carpet rags all through the winter and in the spring take them down and wash them up and sort them over; but dear me, you never can do anything with that old thing."

"You'll see," was the cheerful response, and the school ma'am mounted up the ladder to the left, and selected some suitable patches. Sitting down by the window, she ripped up both sleeves above the elbow, cut off the rags and pieced them down, sewed up the seams again, and put in fresh lining, and made new cuffs. Then she cut off the torn button-holes, pieced out the sides and made new ones, and darned here and there till there was not a single hole.

"Has the school ma'am turned tailress," said the Deacon, as he came in to dinner, "what wages do you make?"

"O, good ones, I tell you. Ain't I a good hand at patching?" and she held up the neatly mended jacket. And then, before she could speak further Mrs. Gray told the Deacon whose it was and how it looked when she brought it in.

"You must have some hopes of the boy Miss Merton, or you would not take so much pains with him."

"I have great hopes of him, Deacon Gray." And she detailed the experience of the week.

"Ah, but one swallow don't make a summer."

"I know it, Deacon, but then one swallow is a harbinger of summer. It gives us hope of seed-time and harvest. It tells us there is warm weather somewhere, Deacon, I have studied the boy this week, and I am satisfied that he only needs kind treatment and encouragement to place him far above the average of men. O, if you would only let him come here now. I'll answer for his good conduct."

The Deacon hesitated, but Miss Merton plead, and eloquently too, for she felt that a soul's salvation lay in the answer she should receive to her petition.

"You'd make a good preacher, Miss Merton," and he drew his hand over his eyes. It's hard resisting you. In fact I guess I'll have to yield. If mother's willing, he can come to night."

"You'll never repent this good deed, Deacon, never. The boy must be good in such a home as this; so neat, quiet and well arranged. I'll answer for him."

"Where are those pants I laid off last week, wife; those grey ones? They were pretty good yet—only this about the seat, and out at the knees. I guess between you, you could get the boy a decent pair out of them."

O, yes, indeed, father, I could cut them over and turn the fronts to the back. Yes, indeed; I'll get at them as soon as I do up the dinner work."

Just at evening Willie came for his jacket, and words cannot express his joy at learning he was henceforth to live under the same roof with his idolized teacher.

"O, I'll be so good," he said. "Do tell me what I could do for you, Mrs. Gray," and without waiting for an answer, he ran out to the shed and brought in the night's wood, and split the kindlings, and drew the water and filled the kettle, fed the pigs and brought in the eggs.

"Can you milk, Willie? the Deacon generally does, but he's late to-night, and will be tired when he comes in."

"O, yes, ma'am, I guess I can," and he soon brought the swimming pails into the dairy.

The snow-white biscuit, the quivering custard-pie, the mellow cider apple sauce, the golden butter and the fragrant tea, were just placed on the neatly laid table when the Deacon's step was heard.

"Waiting," said he, "well sit down, I must do my chores first."

"They're all done," said Willie, respectfully "I did them."

"Ah, you did them did you? Well, then we'll have tea."

Mrs. Gray had placed an extra plate by the side of the school-ma'am, and now motioned Willie to sit there.

"I can wait, I always do," said he, handing back.

"Nobody waits at my table, when there's room," said the Deacon. "Sit down, boy, and remember that is your place hereafter."

It seemed to Willie that he had suddenly stepped into another world, everybody so kind—everything so free.

Sunday morning came.

Willie was up before sunrise, doing the necessary chores, and then Mrs. Gray hung up an old blanket in one corner of the wood shed, and gave him a pail of warm water, some soap, a sponge and towel, and told him to strip himself to the skin, and wash himself thoroughly. And then, just when the boy was holding his dirty, ragged shirt in his hand, and hesitating to put it on, a sweet voice said kindly, "you will find your clothes just outside the blanket, Willie," and then footsteps ran away.

He peeped out. Sure enough, there was a brand new shirt, the gift of Miss Merton, which she had made evenings; the Deacon's pants, the mended jacket, a pair of neatly darned socks, some of the Deacon's that had shrunk, and a pair of good, stout, shoes, the last a present from the Deacon, who had told Miss Merton and his wife, "he wouldn't do things by halves, he'd test the boy thoroughly."

There were many happy little faces in the church that Sabbath morning, but none brighter or more cheerful than William Hendrickson's, and no boy behaved himself better in meeting either, than did he, reading out of the same book Miss Merton did, kneeling by her side, and reading the beautiful words of the hymns, as her sweet voice joined the chorus of the choir.

Weeks passed on. The summer-time was gone, and with it, the dear school ma'am.

"I may never see you again, Willie," she said tenderly, as she held his hands at parting, "but I hope always to hear a good report of you. The Deacon has promised to write to me occasionally, and I shall expect to

hear from you in every letter. I shall never forget you. I shall remember you in my prayers, night and morning. Willie you will not disappoint me."

Through his tears the boy sobbed out, "no, no, no; O, if you could always be with me."

"I leave you with a Friend who never forsakes, God is with you."

She was gone, and it seemed to the poor boy that the heavens had shut its door on him forever. But he manfully struggled with himself, and though it was not near so easy to be good under the new teacher that came, he was good, remembering ever his promise.

I would like to follow his career, step by step, but my story is growing long, and I can only tell you the results of his continued efforts after knowledge and goodness. He became so near and dear to Deacon Gray, that when he was sixteen he adopted him; his only little blue-eyed son having been called to the "other side of the river." He went first to the academy, then to college, then to a theological school, and then to the pulpit. Yes; he whom the country people all said was bound to go the penitentiary, now preaches the gospel of Christ, on every Sabbath day. And the dear teacher, now an aged matron, with silvery hair, listens to him and learns of him. The pupil has become the pastor; the worst boy in school is now one of the most eloquent preachers, and what is better far, one of the best of men. Verily, "as ye sow, so shall ye reap."

Boonshoro, Iowa.

Knowing too Much.

During the administration of President Jackson there was a young gentleman employed in the public service at Washington, whose name was G.; he was from Tennessee, the son of a widow, a neighbor of the President, on which account the old hero had a kind feeling for him, and always got him out of his difficulties with some of the higher officials, to whom his singular inferences were distasteful.

Among other things, it is said of him that while he was employed in the General Post-Office, on one occasion he had to copy a letter for Major H., a high officer, in answer to an application from an old gentleman, in Virginia or Pennsylvania, for the establishment of a new post-office. The writer of the letter often used classical language; in this letter he said the application could not be granted, in consequence of the applicant's "proximity" to another office. When the letter came into G.'s hands to copy, being a great stickler for plainness, he altered "proximity" to "nearness to." Major H. observed it, and asked G. why he had altered it. "Why," replied G., "because I don't think the man would understand what you mean by 'proximity.'" "Well," said Major H., "try him: put in the 'proximity' again."

In a few days a letter was received from the applicant, in which he very indignantly said, "That his father had fought in the first, and he himself in the second War of Independence, and he would like to have the name of the scoundrel who brought the charge of proximity or anything else wrong against him. "There," said G., "did I not say so?"

G. carried his improvements so far that Mr. Barry, the Postmaster-General, said to him, "I don't want you any longer; you know too much." Poor G. went out, but his old friend, the General, again got him another place.

This time, G.'s ideas underwent a change. He was one day very busy, when a stranger called in and asked him where the Patent Office was. "I don't know," said G. "Can you tell me where the Treasury Department is?" said the stranger. "No," said G. "Nor the President's House?" "No." The stranger finally asked him if he knew where the Capitol was. "No," replied G. "Do you live in Washington, sir?" said the stranger. "Yes, sir," said G. "Good Lord! and don't know where the Patent Office, Treasury, President's House, and Capital are?"

"Stranger," said G., "I was turned out of the Post-Office for knowing too much. I don't mean to offend in that way again. I am paid for keeping this book. I believe I know that much; but if you find me knowing anything more, you may take my head."

"Good morning," said the stranger.

"Here's your money, doll, and now tell me why your rascally master wrote me eighteen letters about that contemptible sum."

"I'm sure I can't tell, but if you'll excuse me, sir, I guess it was because seventeen didn't fetch it."

"Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day," said a mother to her child.

"Well, then mamma, let us eat the cranberry pie that is in the safe."

1860. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1860.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND DETROIT, MONROE AND TOLEDO RAIL ROAD.

MONROE, CHICAGO, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI AND CLEVELAND LINE.
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On and after Monday, April 9th, 1860, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.

FROM DETROIT—Mail and Express, daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arriving in Toledo at 10:15 A. M., connecting with the Express Train from Toledo at 10:30 A. M. (via old road), arriving in Chicago at 8:15 A. M. Chicago and Cincinnati Express, daily, except Sundays, at 7:40 P. M., arriving in Toledo at 10:30 P. M.; Adrian at 11:20 P. M., connecting with the Lightning Express Train for Chicago (via old road), arriving in Chicago at 8:00 A. M.

Toledo accommodation, daily, except Sunday, at 12:15 P. M., arriving in Toledo at 4:00 P. M., connecting with Express train for Cleveland, Buffalo and New York. FROM CHICAGO—Mail and Express, daily, except Sundays (via old road), at 6 A. M. and Lightning Express, daily, except Sundays, via Air Line, at 8:00 A. M., making connection with 4:00 P. M. train from Toledo at Air Line Junction, arriving in Detroit at 6:30 P. M.; Chicago and Montreal Express, daily except Saturday, at 8:00 P. M., via old road and Adrian, arriving at Detroit at 7:05 A. M.

FROM TOLEDO—Chicago and Montreal Express, daily except Sundays, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in Detroit at 7:05 A. M.

Mail and Express, daily except Sundays, at 4:05 P. M., arriving at Detroit at 8:00 P. M. Detroit Accommodation, daily except Sundays, at 11:00 A. M., arriving in Detroit at 3:00 P. M.

CONNECTIONS:

Trains from Detroit connect at Adrian with Michigan Southern Main Line for Chicago, with New Albany and Salem Railroad, at the crossing of that line, and at Chicago with all Roads for the Northwest and South.

Connect also at Adrian with Jackson Branch Trains for Jackson.

Connect at Toledo with Dayton and Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati; with the Cleveland and Toledo Road, for Sandusky; Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York; with Wabash Valley Road for Fort Wayne, and points Southwest, and with Air Line Rail Road for Bryan, Kendallville, Ligonier and Goshen.

Trains from Chicago and Toledo connect at Detroit with Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston; with Great Western Railway for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston, also with Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

Freight Trains leave daily, except Sunday, as follows: FOR TOLEDO, at 12:15 P. M., arriving at Toledo at 4:00 P. M.

FOR CHICAGO, at 4:00 P. M., arriving at Chicago at 9:05 P. M.

Trains are run by Chicago time, which is Twenty Minutes slower than Detroit time.

W. Woodruff, Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains on this route.

No change of cars between Detroit and Chicago. Baggage checked through to all points East and West.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, General Supt., Toledo, Ohio. L. P. KNIGHT, Agent, Detroit.

DAINES' AMERICAN DRAIN TILE MAKER.

The Best and Cheapest Tile Machine in the World.

Forty-one first Premiums awarded to it at State and County Fairs. First Premium at the National Fair, at Louisville, Ky., 1857.

The TILE MACHINE invented by JOHN DAINES of Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan, is now being manufactured in the most thorough manner, and is offered to the farming community as the

Cheapest, Most Labor-Saving and Most Complete Invention,

and enabling farmers to make their own Tiles, that has yet been put before the Agriculturists of the United States, at a reduced price.

These machines are made of iron, are easily worked, any man being able to manufacture a first rate article after a few hours practice.

They cost delivered in Detroit only \$100. They have two dies, for three and four inch tile; and extra dies to accompany the machine cost \$20.00 each.

These machines will manufacture per day, according to the force employed, from 150 TO 250 BODS OF HORSESHOE OR PIPE TILE. The machine weighs about 500 pounds, and can be packed and sent to any part of the United States, or to foreign countries, as easily as a piano.

With this machine, any farmer who has a fair quality of clay on his farm, can manufacture his own Tiles at a cheap rate, and easily save the price of the machine by avoiding the cost of transportation. The machine when in operation, takes up no more room than an ordinary sized kitchen table; it may be worked by two or three men, or may be found most convenient, economical, or a man and two boys can keep it in full operation.

For Simplicity, Durability, Economy, Cheapness, and amount of work, this Tile Maker Challenges the World!

At the present time, when thorough draining has become a necessity for all arable lands, it offers the simplest and cheapest means of furnishing farmers with a draining material far superior to any other material now used for that purpose.

Applications for these machines may be addressed to JOHN DAINES, Birmingham, Mich.

H. C. GILBERT'S NURSERIES, Coldwater, Mich.

THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of dealers and growers to his large and choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, all of which will be ready for the Fall Trade of 1860.

My assortment contains the following staple articles, all of which will be warranted far superior to Eastern grown trees for Western cultivation; viz:

100,000 grafted Apple trees, 8 and 4 years old.
300,000 do do 2 years old.
400,000 do do 1 year old.
20,000 Peach trees, all choice varieties.

Also, Dwarf and Standard Pears, Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Grapes, Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries and other fruits of the leading and most approved varieties.

For Nurserymen I have several hundred thousand Apple seedlings, 1 and 2 years old; also, choice Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs.

Dealers and Fruit Growers Are respectfully invited to look through my stock before closing contracts for next fall and spring. I have several neighbors who are embarking largely in the nursery business, and we are all entirely agreed in one thing, and that is to make Coldwater a point that cannot be safely overlooked by any man who wants Fruit and Ornamental trees.

Come and See us, and we will engage that you shall be suited in the quality and quantity and terms of sale.

Wanted Immediately, Local Agents at all prominent points in this and western States. Also, 20 or 30 Live Men,

as Traveling Agents, to all of whom liberal commissions will be paid.

18-6m H. C. GILBERT, Proprietor.

THE BEST MACHINE

AND NO MISTAKE, For the Harvest of 1860.

Double Hinge-Jointed and Folding Bar

BUCKEYE

MOWER AND REAPER,

Fullman & Miller's Patent,

OF CANTON, OHIO.

MANUFACTURED BY

Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton,

JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

A Perfect Mower,

A First Class Reaper,

It has proved to be

THE MOST DURABLE MACHINE

AND OF THE LIGHTEST DRAUGHT.

And it works

MORE EASILY & SURELY

THAN ANY OTHER.

IT IS THE MACHINE.

This fact

is so well established

by the Farmers themselves,

that there is no longer any occasion

for our incomparable list of

GOLD MEDALS AND FIRST PREMIUMS

from

National, State and County Fairs.

What we wish now to say

to

the Farmers of Michigan

is

that any of them who have not yet ordered

one of these machines,

if

they want it

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1860,

they should lose no time

in ordering it

from us

or

from one of our Agents, viz:

Gen'l Agt. for the State, E. ARNOLD, of DEXTER.

Wayne County—HEATH & DRESSER, Blinbury's Hotel, Detroit.

C. M. MANN, 108 Michigan Avenue, Detroit.

Oakland County—H. N. HILL, Pontiac.

Lapeer County—J. DURKEE, Pontiac.

WM. DENNISON, Troy.

Macomb County and east tier of townships in Oakland—L. WOODWARD, Rochester.

Washington, east part—G. ALEXANDER, Ypsilanti.

G. B. MURRAY, Marshall.

BURNHAM & CO., Battle Creek.

Kalamazoo County—Dr. F. RANSOM, Kalamazoo.

Lenape & Monroe—KEYES & FRIEZE, Clinton.

Washtenaw, east part—G. ALEXANDER, Ypsilanti.

HORACE WELSH, Pittsfield.

HENDERSON & RISON, Ann Arbor.

Genesee Co.—J. C. DAYTON, Grand Blanc.

Oakland Co.—WM. HENDERSON, West Novi.

Livingston Co.—H. DEGAARD, Lyons.

Livingston Co.—FREEMAN WEBB, Pinckney.

Jackson Co.—M. LONGYEAR, Grass Lake.

J. W. BURWELL, Livingston county.

The reputation of the Buckeye is so well established (embracing all real improvements and having some peculiar to itself which no other machine has on can have) that we have no fear that intelligent farmers in our State, who can procure this, will purchase any other either for mowing or reaping.

WATERS, LATHROP & McNAUGHTON, Jackson, March 31, 1860. 42-1f

THE BEST GARDEN IMPLEMENT! THE HAND SCARIFIER.

WE OFFER FOR SALE the Improved Hand Scarifier an implement unsurpassed in its utility for the use of Gardeners, and one which is the most labor-saving implement at this season of any that is offered. During the spring these implements have been remodeled, made stronger and more efficient than those which were offered last year, which was the first time they have been put in general use.

Orders for these implements will be filled as soon as received. Address J. B. BLOSS & CO., 22 Monroe Avenue, Detroit.

ALSO FOR SALE, FISHER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON MOWER.

THIS MOWER has no side draught, weighs only 600 pounds, and is the most simple in construction and being made of wrought iron, it is the lightest and most desirable machine in market. We respectfully ask those wanting mowers to examine this machine before deciding to make a purchase. All inquiries will be properly answered. Address J. B. BLOSS & CO., at the American Seed Store, 22 Monroe Avenue.

MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVING OF Christopher Columbus and his Crew! This beautiful Engraving was designed by RAUMANN, one of the most celebrated artists that ever lived; the cost of the original design and plate being over \$5000, size 22 by 29 inches.

The Philadelphia Daily News says, "the mere nominal sum asked for the engraving, is a sufficient inducement for persons to purchase, without the additional gift."

SCHEDULE OF GIFTS To be given to the purchasers. For full particulars send for a Bill.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.
Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

S. FOLSON, WOOL DEALER,

90 Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.
A LATER AND BETTER
RECOMMENDATION TO FARMERS IN
SELECTING THE BEST MOWER AND
REAPER.

Albany is a famous city for the maxim that "Kissing goes by favoritism," &c., &c., both among Legislators and Committees of State Fairs.

But the Farmers of Michigan, by hundreds upon hundreds, have proved.

THE BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,
manufactured by Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton of
Jackson, Ohio.

Decidedly Superior to the Kirby and all other
Machines.

long since the "latest improvements" on all those
others.

THE MARKETS.

Grain.

The market for flour and wheat does not seem to have undergone any changes during the week. Good qualities of red wheat flour sell at \$4.75 to \$5.00, and extra from mixed or white wheat at \$4.50 to \$5.25. Wheat is steady. Red sold from street at \$6 to \$8c, and in warehouse at \$1 to \$1.02. White wheat seems to be slow in coming forward, very little offering. It ranges from \$1.03 to \$1.05, according to the goodness of the samples.

The New York and eastern market seem to present a fair field for the expectation that prices will be better. The export demand though not such as to cause any excitement, is very steady, and should freights become lower the shipment of grain would unquestionably be come very large. We note that western red wheat is selling there at \$1.27 to \$1.29 per bu., and Michigan white wheat at \$1.40. These prices leave a very fair margin for dealers here who are purchasing white at \$1 or a little less in the interior. The rush for freights at Chicago is tremendous, and has sent up rates to 12 1/2c per bu. between that place and Buffalo; last spring the prices were less than 5c. But the great fear is now amongst commission merchants that the surplus produce of the west will not be at the seaboard at the time it is wanted most, for this foreseen that during the fall there will be a fair shipping demand, that it is not likely to be exhausted with the winter, and it is therefore hoped that prices will be sustained well.

Oats—Are selling in the street at 20 to 22c. Shipments are made at 22c, the oats being delivered free on board. There is very little doing in barley as yet, and it is nominally priced at \$1 to \$1.12. Corn is sold at 44 to 45c from store. Rye is worth 50c. Potatoes are selling freely at 20c; and apples may be had at all prices from 20 to 50c per bu.

The quotations for produce are:

Extra white wheat flour 50 lbs.	\$5.00	5.25
Superfine flour 50 lbs.	4.75	5.00
White wheat, extra, 50 lbs.	1.05	1.08
White wheat, No. 1, 50 lbs.	1.00	1.05
Red wheat, No. 1, 50 lbs.	0.95	1.00
Corn in the street, bush.	0.44	0.45
Corn in store, bush.	0.46	0.48
Oats, bush.	0.22	0.26
Rye, bush.	0.50	0.55
Barley, 50 lbs.	1.00	1.12
Corn meal, 50 lbs.	1.00	1.06
Brans, 50 lbs.	0.90	0.95
Coarse middlings, 50 lbs.	1.00	1.10
Butter, fresh roll 1 lb.	0.12	0.15
Butter in firkin per lb.	0.10	0.12
Eggs, 50 doz.	0.05	0.10
Potatoes, Meishanocks 50 lbs.	0.20	0.26
Common sorts 50 lbs.	0.20	0.22
Beans, 50 lbs.	0.60	0.65
Apples, green, best quality 50 lbs.	0.40	0.50
24 quality, 50 lbs.	0.25	0.40
Clover seed, per bush of 60 lbs.	4.00	4.25
Timothy seed, per bush.	3.50	3.75
Hay, timothy, 50 tons.	6.00	6.50
Hay, marsh, 50 tons.	5.00	6.00

Live Stock, &c.
The live stock market is depressed. We note that here good cattle have been sold the past week at less than 10c per lb. weight. Smith of the Market Market purchased this week, about sixteen head of very good prime quality at 2 1/2c. Sheep are rather scarce, and maintain their price remarkably well, which is steady at \$2.50 for good weathers, fit to kill. Pork is steady at 4 1/2c for good hogs dressed. Live hogs bring from 4 to 4 1/2c and even 5c, live weight, as though it is expected there will be a heavy crop in the pork States. Owing to the great crop of corn, prices keep up.

The Albany market is reported as being filled up and running over, many of the dealers offering good cattle at any price ranging from 8 to 4 1/2c, live weight. The premium cattle from Kentucky, the pick of a small herd of 44, were sold at 5c. We note that J. Dunn sold 36 head of Michigan cattle at \$50 per head, their weight being estimated at 675 lbs. of New York estimate.

The New York market was very dull, a large proportion of the beef offering being rather inferior. The supply was large, but not larger than that of last week, and prices could hardly be called so good. There being very little disposition among the butchers to purchase.

The telegraph report says—
"Beef dull at about last week's prices; quality rather better, and quotations range from 5 1/2c to 9c, and 9 1/2c for extra lots. Receipts 4,100. The market is better for sheep and lambs, with an advance of 25c to 50c for some lots. Receipts 74,000 head. Swine firm at 6 1/2c. Receipts 4,500."

COOK'S PORTABLE SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

THIS SUPERIOR BOILER, which was patented in 1858, is now manufactured and kept for sale by the subscribers in the village of TROUSSEVILLE. They have purchased the right for the State of Michigan, and are now prepared to supply all orders.

THE PORTABLE SUGAR OR SYRUP EVAPORATOR.

is acknowledged by all who have tried it to be the most important invention that has yet been made for the purpose of rendering the sugar or molasses of the highest and most economical value to the grower. As the boiler for making Maple Sugar, it has been proved by many trials the past winter to be suited for making the highest quality of either sugar or syrup, and that where it has been, all other boilers will be discarded.

These boilers have been improved in many particulars since last season, are made of large and small sizes, heavy material, and are put together in the most workmanlike manner. Orders will be promptly filled, and further information as to prices, capacity and other matters will be sent at all times be furnished.

RICHARD & CO.,
Trousseau, Lenawee Co., Mich.

Nansmond Sweet Potato Plants,
BETTER THE MILLION, from May 1st to July, put up 50 to carry in good order 1000 miles. Price, 400 to 1000 \$2, 5000 \$3, 10,000 \$15. My plants have grown fine crops 4 degrees north. Send for my circular containing full directions for cultivation and the experience of those who have grown them.

M. M. MURRAY,
11-0001 Fruit Hills, Loveland, Clermont Co., O.

STOCK BREEDERS' COLUMN.

J. BALLARD'S SONS, NILES, MICH., BREEDERS OF DEVON CATTLE.

WE OFFER FOR SALE a few head of Thoroughbred Devon Bulls and Heifers, from three months to two years old. We invite especial attention to the fact that the pedigrees of all our breeding animals and their ancestors are on record in the Devon Herd Book, which enables us to give a perfect pedigree with every animal; that is, a pedigree that shall trace the animal on every side through an unbroken line of Herd Book animals, to importation from the most reliable herds in England.

Purchasers from a distance can have stock delivered on board the east of the Mich. Central or Mich. Southern Railroad free of charge.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

WILL SELL a few head of Shorthorn Cattle, male and female.

J. B. CRIPPEM,
Ogishwater, May 1, 1860.

VALUABLE HORSE STOCK

Offered at Private Sale.

THE subscriber having been engaged in breeding from the most valuable strains of thorough bred and all bred trotting and road horses for several years, is now prepared to dispose of a number of his young stock on liberal terms, and he calls the attention of those who desire to procure animals for breeding to the colts he offers for sale. An opportunity is now given to breeders to make a selection from stock bred from the best horses that have ever been introduced into Michigan or the western States. The list comprises colts from ten months to five years old, of thoroughbred, half and three-quarter bred, and full bred trotting parentage on both sides. Amongst them are some of the closest bred and fullest bodied Messenger stallion colts to be found anywhere, also colts bred from the stock of Glencoe, Boston, Imported Stonerover, Abdallah, Vermont Black Hawk and Long Island Black Hawk, all of them remarkable for action and action.

For further particulars address

E. N. WILCOX,
April 4th, 1860. 141f. Detroit, Mich.

Reaping and Mowing Machines.

JOHN REILLY, PATENTEE.

REILLY'S BADGER STATE

Reaping & Mowing Machine.

JOHN REILLY, PATENTEE.

They also manufacture

Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Plows, and all kinds of Castings.

WHITE PIGEON, MICHIGAN.

THIS REAPER AND MOWER took the First Premium at the United States Fair in Chicago last Fall; also, the Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee.

White Pigeon, St. Joseph Co., Mich., 15-6m.

HOWE'S IMPROVED HAY OR CATTLE SCALES!

THE BEST IN USE.

FIRST PREMIUM OVER FAIRBANKS, at Vermont State Fair, '57 and '58.

FIRST PREMIUM in all competition in 1859.

SILVER & BRONZE MEDALS at American Institute Fair, N. Y., 1859.

Howe's SCALES FOR ALL USES, have Great Simplicity, Wonderful Accuracy.

Requires no Pit; may be set on top of the ground, or on a barn floor, and easily removed and re-erected.

No Check Rod; No Friction on Knife Edges; all friction received on Balls. Weigh truly if not level.

Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States or Canada, set up, and warranted to give entire satisfaction or taken back.

Send for Circulars and price lists, with account of trial of Scales between Howe and Fairbanks, at Vermont State Fair, to

JAMES G. DUDLEY,
General Western Agent, 98 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

44-ly 108 Woodward Ave. Detroit.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

FRESH SHAKER SEEDS, of LAST YEARS growth and warranted. Also, choice seed potatoes of several kinds, King, Phillip, Dutch, Knight, Rowed and Sweet Corn, Timothy, Clover, Barley, &c., &c., at

108 Woodward Ave. Detroit.

Horse Powers, Thrashers and Cleaners!

PITTS 8 AND 10 HORSE, EMERY'S 1 AND 2 HORSE (tread) Powers, Pease's Excelsior Powers, Corn and Cob Mills, Corn Mill and Feed Mills, Flour Mills, Cross-cut and Circular Saw Mills, Leonard Smith's Smut Machines.

No. 108 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

THE WORLD,

AN INDEPENDENT MORNING NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK CITY.

In which will be found the latest intelligence upon matters of public interest from every quarter of the globe.

This intelligence is furnished, in some good measure at least, by newspapers already published and ably conducted; but THE WORLD originates in the widely prevalent feeling that the time has come for living Christianity to assert itself in secular journals more positively than it has yet done, and will derive its distinctive character mainly, though by no means solely, from its adaptation to this acknowledged want. Neither assuming nor seeking to be a preacher of religious doctrine, it yet will recognize, in all its judgments upon the practical affairs of life, the authority and efficacy of Christian principles. Its capital has been supplied by members of various religious denominations, and it will do its work, without bias, on the common ground of the great primal Christian truths.

THE DAILY WORLD,

Morning and Afternoon Editions, will be printed on an imperial quarto sheet, larger than that of any of the present New York two-cent dailies. It will give the latest telegraphic and other news up to the very point of going to press, and will completely exhibit the last phase of all the Markets that concern either the capitalist, the merchant, or the farmer. In quality of paper, clearness of type, and general attractiveness of appearance, it will surpass any journal ever yet issued from the American press. Its price will be ONE CENT per copy; or, when sent by mail, FOUR DOLLARS a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD

will be published every Tuesday and Friday, and will embrace all the more important matter of the daily edition, with the latest markets. No semi-weekly in this country will compare with it in range of topic and variety of information, and, being perfectly free from everything offensive to a pure taste, it will be pre-eminently valuable as a family newspaper.

Terms.—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, FIVE DOLLARS; five copies, ditto, ELEVEN DOLLARS; ten copies, ditto, TWENTY DOLLARS.

THE WEEKLY WORLD

will contain all of the material of the daily of most interest in the country. Like the Semi-Weekly, it will give special attention to its Agricultural, and Horticultural and Mechanical Departments. Its Provision Market and other Market Reports will be prepared with the greatest care. There is not a farm in the country to which it would not prove a profitable visitor.

Terms.—Two Dollars a year; four copies, to one address, Five Dollars; ten copies, ditto, Ten Dollars; twenty-five copies Twenty Dollars. An extra copy will be sent to every person forming a club of fifty weekly subscribers, a copy of the Daily will be sent for one year.

Specimen copies sent on application.

Address WORLD OFFICE, 25 Park Row, New York.

J. S. BROOKS,

WEST NOVI, MICH.

FOR SALE, twenty head of pure bred Shorthorn stock, bred from recent importations, ranging from calves to four year old bulls and heifers.

For further information apply to A. S. BROOKS, 11-8m West Nov, Oakland Co., Mich.

HARBISON'S IMPROVED MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE.

PATENTED JANUARY 4 1859.

COME to the advantages which this hive possesses over other hives now offered to the public, are: 1st. The shape and size; being fifteen inches square on the outside, by thirty inches high; conforming to the natural habits and requirements of the bee, and economizing the animal heat of the colony better than any other shaped hive; its symmetrical shape presenting a pleasing and ornamental appearance in the apiary, as well as being easily and cheaply constructed.

2d. The convenient and very efficient mode of ventilating the hive through the graduated chamber, supplying a sufficient amount of air and excluding the light. 3d. The ease with which all filth that accumulates in the hive, or on the bottom board can be cleaned out; and meth or worms that may infest the colony may be dislodged and destroyed.

4th. The ease with which access can be had to the interior of the hive, by the peculiar manner in which the door and lid is arranged; giving free access to every part of the hive; and when closed it is free from water running into and standing in the joints, as in the case where a cap is set in a rabbet or groove.

5th. The great improvement on frames; combining the movable comb principle with the adjustable, or so constructing the frames as to suit any sized comb in transferring from common hives, by moving the adjustable bar up or down.

6th. The very convenient method of adjusting the frames to secure the proper space between the combs at all times, and fixing them in a perpendicular position and retaining them firmly and immovably in their proper place; and yet being easily removed when desired.

7th. The general construction of the hive is such as to permit the removal of the proper number of a hive with ease and dispatch, thereby enabling the apiarist to increase his stock of bees by division or artificial swarms at pleasure; he can also supply queenless colonies with embryo queens, or combs which contain new laid eggs or young, or on the contrary, Queens frequently ascend when openings are left above the principal breeding department, and are often lost in removing the boxes of honey, thereby endangering the prosperity of the entire colony. It permits all necessary operations to be performed without injuring or killing the bees; it gives the power of inspecting or examining the condition of your bees at any time, by raising up your combs; it is easily taken off; it enables the apiarist to multiply his stocks as fast as it is profitable, without difficulty.

There are many advantages in the hive too numerous to mention. Try it for yourselves; it will satisfy all good bee men, if not prejudiced. Give it a fair trial. I will transfer bees from the old hive into this, and give you no pay or no money. My bees I pay one dollar for making; everything found, timber dressed by machinery; the first cost don't vary far from \$2.00, well finished. County and township rights will be sold at a reasonable price. Address

A. F. MOON, Paw Paw, Mich.

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

—AND—

PHENIX BITTERS.

The high and envied celebrity which these prominent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.

IN ALL CASES OF Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidney.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will cure or no cure. My bees I pay one dollar for making; everything found, timber dressed by machinery; the first cost don't vary far from \$2.00, well finished. County and township rights will be sold at a reasonable price. Address

A. F. MOON, Paw Paw, Mich.

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There are many advantages in the hive too numerous to mention. Try it for yourselves; it will satisfy all good bee men, if not prejudiced. Give it a fair trial. I will transfer bees from the old hive into this, and give you no pay or no money. My bees I pay one dollar for making; everything found, timber dressed by machinery; the first cost don't vary far from \$2.00, well finished. County and township rights will be sold at a reasonable price. Address

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Lounsbury & Willson's Horse Rake.

Our engraving represents LOUNSBURY & WILLSON'S new Patent Horse Rake, founded upon an entire new principle. It does not revolve; the teeth merely extend in front, and run flat upon the ground. The hay is thrown off by means of a slide, worked by pulleys, to which the traces are hitched.

The following are some of the advantages claimed for Lounsbury & Willson's Horse Rake, over those now in use:

1st. Cheapness, durability, compactness, and lightness, so as to be easily carried to the field upon the shoulder; having teeth only upon one side, and by removing two screw-bolts from the handles, can be packed in very small space for transportation.

2d. It does the work cleaner than any other rake, because the sharp corner of the slide scrapes the hay before it.

3d. The teeth merely slide through the stubble, are not liable to dull or wear at the points, as the revolving teeth do, by constantly pitting into the ground, finally become too short, and in light soil, spit to mix it with the hay.

4th. The draft is lighter for the horse, and the work easier to the man, who can hold and drive as fast as he can follow without stopping.

5th. It can be loaded better than revolving rakes, as the handles are bolted firmly to the head, gives no lost motion.